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ON A MUG OF NOTTINGHAM WARE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

ON two occasions notes upon remarkable examples of Nottingham earthenware have, with illustrations, appeared in the "RELIQUARY," and have excited much attention. The first of these (Vol. XII. page 172), contained some general, but brief, notes on Nottinghamshire Pottery, with an engraving of a "bear" drinking-jug, in my own possession; and the second presented a description, with an engraving, of a curious Posset Pot, dated 1700, in the possession of the Rev. J. S. Doxey. I have now much pleasure in devoting a brief space to the examination of a remarkably fine Mug, belonging to Mr. E. M. Kidd, of Nottingham, which that gentleman has lately most kindly brought under my notice.

The Mug is engraved on Plate VIII., and is, I believe, the finest known example of its kind. In front is a full-blown rose on a stem, surmounted by a crown, and there are two other crowns, one on either side, a little lower down, between what are evidently intended for thistles; there is also a terminal rose at each end, and the remainder of the body is ornamented with their stems and foliage. At the back, by the handle, are the words

<i>Fohn</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>
<i>Fohnson</i>	<i>Sept. ye 3</i>
<i>Schoolmaster</i>	<i>1762</i>

This inscription is, as usual, in ordinary writing letters, incised, or scratched, into the soft clay. On the bottom, in the same kind of incised writing letters, is the maker's name, *W^m Lockett*. This is highly interesting, as he, William Lockett, is one of the makers included in the list I have prepared below, of voters in the year 1774—twelve years afterwards. The name stands thus in the list:—"*Lockett William, pot-maker, New buildings,*" and he appears to have given a plumper for the Hon. William Howe, of Epperstone. In the same list is a Henry Lockett, saddler, Smithy row, who voted in the

same manner. In the same list the name of the schoolmaster for whom this special mug was made also occurs, but he voted for Lord Edward Bentinck, and Sir Charles Sedley, of Nuthall, Bart. The name stands thus:—"Johnson, John, school-master, *St. Mary's Church side*." Thus a record occurs both of the maker and the owner of this curious mug, of which Mr. Kidd is the fortunate possessor.

That pottery and encaustic paving-tiles were made at Nottingham during mediæval times is abundantly proved by a discovery of kilns and examples of tiles and domestic vessels, made in April, 1874, when digging the foundations for the Methodist New Connection chapel. Of this discovery Mr. A. J. Sulley, of Nottingham, has favoured me with the following account:—

"As the men were excavating on the site of the old Parliament Street Chapel at the lower corner of George Street, they came on an old kiln, in and near which they found jars, jugs, and flat-bottomed pots of mediæval manufacture, varying from six to sixteen inches in height and from two to nine inches in diameter; they are all of a red-clay body, with the upper portion of the outside covered with green salt glass. They afterwards found three other kilns and more pieces of the same description, and a number of fragments of encaustic tiles with coats of arms on, and one or two with inscriptions. In the same place they also found a number of silver pennies of Edward I., II., and III., a few Irish types of Edward I., and pennies of Alexander, of Scotland. But what proves most conclusively that there was a pottery there, is the fact that nearly all the pieces found are faulty, having either broken, or fallen in shape in the oven, and been therefore thrown aside; and the coins, tiles, and pottery being all of the same period, prove that the works must have been in existence as early as the latter part of the fourteenth century. One of the vessels is probably unique; it is of the shape of an inverted water-bottle, and has a face in relief on each side—though for what use it was intended I am unable to conjecture, as it has an opening at the bottom as well as at the top. They were all found within four feet of the surface, the walls of the chapel having been built all round the place; but there being no internal walls of any kind, the enclosed land had not been disturbed before. Some kilns and fragments of a similar kind were discovered about fifty years ago, when excavations were being made on the site of St. Paul's church, which is also situated in Broad Street, but at a distance of about three hundred yards from where this last find took place; so that the works would seem to have been of a very extensive character, and to have covered a large space of ground."

In 1641 there appears, from a list of trades compiled in that year and given by Dering, to have been only one master-potter at Nottingham. In 1693, "glass-pots"—i.e. crucibles for glass makers—were made of Derbyshire crouch clay. This is thus alluded to by Houghton in that year, "*clay with flat or thin sand glittering with mica*. Crouch white clay, Derbyshire, of which the glass pots are made at Nottingham."

In the beginning of last century, Mr. Charles Morley, as already shown, was a manufacturer of brown glazed earthenware in Nottingham. His works were in the lower part of Beck Street, on the way to St. Ann's Well. In 1739, according to a list of trades in that year, there were two master-potters in Nottingham. Dering, who wrote his "*Nottingamia vetus et nova*," in 1751, says that at that time Nottingham sends down the river Trent "coals, lead, timber, corn, wool, and potter's ware."

In 1772-4 it is stated, in a curious and scarce little work, "*A Short Tour in the Midland Counties of England*," that at Nottingham "the making of glass wares is laid aside, and that of pots become very trifling; but here are some small silk mills and also a few on the same principle for cotton. lately erected."

In 1774 the names of thirteen "pot-makers," one "mug-maker," and four "pipe-makers," occur in "An exact List of the Burgesses and Freeholders of the town and county of Nottingham," who voted at the election of Members of Parliament in that year; but of course these would mainly be journeymen. The names, which I here extract from a copy of this scarce book in my own possession, are as follows :—

John Ash, pot maker, Bottle Lane.
 William Barns, pot maker, Barkergate.
 John Clayton, pipe maker, Bridge Foot.
 Moses Colclough, pot maker, Beck Barn.
 John Coppock, pot maker, Marsdens Court.
 Thomas Ellnor, pot maker, St. James's Lane.
 Thomas Glover, pot maker, Warser Gate.
 John Handley, mug maker, Coalpit Lane.
 John Hazeley, pot maker, Bridlesmith Gate.

Thomas Hough, pot maker, Beck Lane.
 William Lockett, pot maker, New Buildings.
 Benjamin Marshall, pipe maker, Parliament Street.
 James Sefton, pipe maker, Mary Gate.
 George Sefton, pipe maker, Mary Gate.
 Isaac Selby, pot maker, New Buildings.
 Leonard Twells, pot maker, Beck Lane.
 Samuel Wyer, pot maker, Boot Lane.
 John Wyer, sen., pot maker, Boot Lane.

In 1802, in a List of the Burgesses in the Nottingham Free Library,* the following four names occur :—

Moses Colclough, potter, Beck Court.
 John Key, pot maker, Coalpit Lane.

John Reynolds, potter, Barker Gate.
 Samuel Woodhouse, pot maker, Sandy Lane.

In the list of those who voted at the contested election of 1803, only one pot maker appears. In the same list the "Old Pottery" is mentioned as a place of residence of several persons, thus showing that the manufacture had then ceased at that place.

In 1815, Blackner in his history of Nottingham says, "there were likewise two potteries within the last thirty years, but the clay was principally brought from a considerable distance, which added so much to the cost of the pots as to prevent the proprietors maintaining a competition with the Staffordshire dealers."

The names of "Mug House Yard," and "Mug House Lane," in Beck Street, take their origin from the old pot works of Mr. Morley, and show, incontestibly, that those works, where "mugs" were the staple production, were known as the "Mug House." The greater part of the clay was brought from out of Derbyshire, but some is said also to have been procured from Hucknall Torkard.

It is to be regretted that so little is known about the actual history of the Nottingham pot works and their productions. What I have now given, and what has already appeared in these pages, embraces all that is at present known regarding them. Further information is very desirable.

Winster Hall.

* For this extract, and other information, I am indebted to the librarian, Mr. J. P. Briscoe.

THE "FALKIRK" ROLL OF ARMS.—GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Concluded from page 32.)

THESE notes are arranged in the form of an index to the Roll, and are based, principally, upon the information afforded by Courthope's revision of Nicolas's "Historic Peerage." The eighty-seven persons to whom asterisks are affixed, were again called upon to perform military service against the Scots by a summons dated 26th Sept., 1298 (Rymer's *Fœdera*, ii. 828). Those distinguished by the presence of a dagger, sixty-two in number, signed the celebrated Letter from the Barons of England, in Parliament assembled at Lincoln, to Pope Boniface VIII., *re* the Scotch succession, *i.e.* in 1301; and, upon comparison, their armorial ensigns as recited in the Roll will be found to be, with but few exceptions,* remarkably corroborative of, and corroborated by, the seals appended by them to that important document. Two transcripts (!) of the Letter are still in existence, and the reader is referred to a valuable paper by Sir Harris Nicolas, printed in Vol. 21 of the "Archæologia," for a full and particular account of them, and of the seals appended to each. The seals have also been engraved in Vol. 1 of the "Vetusta Monumenta." The title of baron as conferred by tenure simply, is distinguished from that enjoyed by right of Writ of Summons to Parliament, by the former being printed throughout in italics. The numbers placed after the names indicate their position in the Roll.

Ap Adam, see Bادهام.
Astley, see Esteley.
Gloucester, Earl of, see Monthermer.
Oxford, Earl of, see Vere.

Umfrevill, see D'Anegos, Le Counte.
Warren, see Garein.
Welles, see Velles.
Zouche, see Souche.

1. † D'Ancourte, Sr Edmund, 45.
Edmund, 1st Baron Deincourt, ob. 1327. Son and heir of John, 7th *baron*, ob. prior to 1257.

2. * D'Anegos, Le Counte, 24.
Gilbert, 1st Baron de Umfrevill, ob. 1308. Son and heir of Gilbert, 6th *baron*, who married Matildis, Countess of Angus, in Scotland, and died 1245. Was Earl of Angus in right of his mother, and summoned to Parliament as such 1297—1308.

3. * de Arcey, Sr Philippe, 38.
Philip, 1st Baron D'Arcey, of Nocton, co. Lincoln. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1332, but it is uncertain when he died. Son and heir of Norman D'Arcey, 7th *baron*, ob. 1296.

4. * D'aundeley, Sr Nicol, 21.
Nicholas, 6th *baron* de Aldithley (or Audley), ob. 1299. Brother and heir to William, 5th *baron*, ob. 1281. Notwithstanding the difference in spelling of name, the former person doubtless intended, as the arms of the roll are those of Audley.

5. *† Bادهام, Sr John, 73.
John, 1st and only Baron Ap Adam, summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1309, died *circa* 1309. John "Abadam" is included in military summons of 26 Sept., 1298, by whom John Ap Adam is evidently meant. The latter bore the arms of this roll;

* The most important of these exceptions are Brian Fitz-Alan who did not seal with his own arms; Edmund de Hastings, who sealed with different; and Bادهام, Fitz-Roger, Pipart, Rivers, and Nich. de Segrave, who did not seal at all.

the mullets, however, being voided *vert* (*vide* Jenyns' Ordinary, Harl. MS. 6589, p. 78). Bادهام and Abadam appear to have been English equivalents of Ap Adam (A^o 24 Edw. I., Inq. p.m. of Oliva de Gurney—Elizabeth *de* Bادهام, her eldest dau. and heiress.—Roberts' *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 618. A John de Gurnay died 1290, A^o 18 Edw. I., Elizabeth, his dau. and heiress, then aged 16 and the wife of John *ap* Adam.—Historic Peerage).

6. *† Bardolf, S^r Hugh, 10

Hugh, 1st Baron Bardolf, ob. 1308. Son and heir of William, 5th *baron*, ob. 1290.

7. de Bare, S^r John, 52.

Rymer Fed. p. 868, "Monsieur John de Bar," in 1300. Apparently of the same family, if not a relative, of the Conte de Bar, whose arms he bears with a border. That prince was at the time an ally of Edward's (*vide* Rymer).

8. *† de Berkeley, S^r Thomas, 99.

Thomas, 1st Baron de Berkeley, ob. 1321. Son and heir of Maurice, 5th *baron*, ob. 1281.

9. de Berkeley, le fits, S^r Thomas, 109.

Query if the Christian name here should not be Maurice, son and heir of the above, and subsequently 2nd Baron de Berkeley.

10. * Basset, S^r Rauff, 29.

Ralph, 2nd Baron Basset, of Drayton, co. Stafford. ob. 1299. Son and heir of Ralph, 1st Baron, ob. 1265.

11. * de Bayloulfz, S^r Alexander, 28.

Alexander, 1st Baron de Baliol, of Cavers, in Scotland. Chamberlain of Scotland. Summoned to Parliament 1300—1306. Was imprisoned by Edw. II.

12. *† de Beauchamp, Counte de Warrewyk, S^r Guy, 53.

Guy de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick, ob. 1315. Son and heir of William, 6th *baron* Beauchamp, of Elmley, co. Worcester, who became in 1268 10th Earl of Warwick, and died in the year of the Roll 1298. Was 2nd husband of Alice, sister and heir, to Robert, 1st Baron de Toni (64), and widow of Thomas de Leyburn (eldest son of William, 1st Baron de Leyburn), who died in 1307 in his father's lifetime. She afterwards married William, 1st Baron Zouch, of Mortimer.

13. *† de Beauchamp, John, 105.

John, 1st Baron de Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset, ob. 1336. Son and heir of John, 4th *baron*, ob. 1283.

14. *† de Beauchamp, S^r Walter, 83.

Younger son of William, 5th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Elmley, co. Worcester, and Isabel, sister of William Mauduit, 9th Earl of Warwick. Said Walter was father of John, 1st Baron de Beauchamp, of Bletsho, who was his 4th son.

15. Beke, le euesk de Duresme, Antoin, 22.

Anthony de Bek, elected Bishop of Durham, 1283; ob. 1310-11.

16. de Benestede, S^r John, 87.

Rymer Fed. ii. 861. "Domino Johanne de Benestede, ipsius Regis Secretario, clerico" in 1300.

17. *† Bigot, Counte Mareshall d'engleterre, Roger, 3.

Roger Bigod, 6th Earl of Norfolk, ob. 1307. Was nephew and heir to Roger Bigod, 5th Earl, ob. 1270, being son and heir of Hugh Bigod, Justice of England, his brother. Earl Marshal; surrendered this Earldom and the Marshal's Rod into the King's hands 12 April, 1302, when his dignities became vested in the crown.

18. † Botetourt, S^r John, 73.

John, 1st Baron de Botetourt, ob. 1324. Summoned to Parliament 1305—1324.

19. * de Boun, Counte de Hereford, Constable de Engleterre, Humfray, 2.

Humphrey de Bohun, 7th Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex, and Lord High Constable, ob. on the vigil of the Circumcision, A^o 27 Edw. I., i.e. 31 Dec., 1298, the year of the battle. "Historic Peerage" incorrectly has it 1297, but above is taken from the Inq. p.m. (*vide* Roberts' "Calendarium Genealogicum," p. 579). Grandson and heir of Humphrey, 6th Earl (ob. 1274), being son and heir of Humphrey, his eldest son, who died in his father's lifetime.

20. *† de Boun. Henry [read Humphrey] 4.

The Christian name here is doubtless erroneous. Humphrey de Bohun, subsequently 8th Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex, and Lord High Constable, was slain at the battle of Boroughbridge, 16 Mar., 1322. Son and heir of Humphrey, 7th Earl, ob. as above, 1298. Married Elizabeth Plantagenet, 7th dau. of King Edw. I.

21. de Bretagne, S^r John, 51.

John de Dreux, 8th Earl of Richmond. Son and heir of John, Duke of Brittany, 7th Earl of Richmond, ob. 1286. Had a grant of the Earldom of Richmond from his father, directly he received it, in 1268. Succeeded to the Dukedom of Brittany in 1286. Married Beatrix Plantagenet, daughter of King Hen. III., and was killed at Lyons, 1305.

22. de la Brett, S^r Eumenious, 56.
 Rym. Feod. ii. 884, in 1299, chevalier "Amau de Labret."
 835, " " "Amaneu de la Brett."
 913, " 1302 } " "Amaneu de la Brett."
 914, " 1303 }

23. de Bryane, S^r William, 31.

24. de Bucher, S^r Captain, 59.

25. Burdeux, S^r Perez, 90.

26. *† de Cantelou, S^r William, 71.

William, 1st Baron de Cantelupe, ob. 1309. Son and heir of Nicholas Cantelupe, Lord of Gresley, co. Notts (jure uxoris), younger son of William, 2nd Baron de Cantelupe. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1308.

27. * Cantelu, S^r John, 37.

28. de Castilton, Sir, 57.

Rym. Feod. ii. 884, in 1299, "Pointz Sires de Chastelon."

835, " " "Pontz Sire de Chastillon."

29. * de Chaudent, S^r Peres, 84.

Peter, 1st Baron de Champvent (or Chavent), ob. 1302. Summoned to Parliament 1299 and 1301.

30. * Claueryng, S^r John, 17.

John Fitz-Robert, 2nd Baron, assumed the name of Clavering. Was son and heir of Robert Fitz-Roger (5) 1st Baron, ob. 1310. He died 1332, and his dau. and heir Eve, set. 40 in 1345, married 1. Thomas, 7th baron de Aldithley or Audley, son and heir of Nich. de Aldithley (21), who died under age in 1307. 2. Thomas de Ufford, to whom she was married 9 Mar. 1309; and 3. to Robert, 1st Baron de Benhale, whose wife she was in 1342. She died 43 Edw. III., 1369, and from the Inq. p.m. it would appear she had no issue. "Historic Peerage," in account of Benhale, says that she was "widow of the renowned Sir James Audley, one of the Founders of the Garter." This is doubtless an oversight, for that person did not die till 1386.

31. *† de Clyfford, S^r Robert, 55.

Robert, 1st Baron Clifford, ob. 1314. Grandson and heir of Roger, 4th baron, ob. 1285, being son and heir of his son Roger, who died in his lifetime. Was Earl Marshal in 1307.

32. *† Corbett, S^r Peres, 27.

Peter, 1st Baron Corbet, of Caus, co. Salop., ob. 1300. Son and heir of Thomas, 2nd baron, ob. 1273.

33. * de Courteney, S^r Hugh, 110.

Hugh, 1st Baron de Courtenay, ob. 1340. Son and heir of Hugh, 4th baron (ob. 1291), eldest son of John, 3rd Baron, son and heir of Robert, 2nd baron, who married Mary, dau. of William de Redvers, 6th Earl of Devon, and sister to Baldwin, father of Baldwin de Redvers, 7th Earl of Devon, who was grandfather to Isabel, 9th Countess of Devon. Succeeded above Isabel (who died without heirs in 1293), as 10th Earl of Devon, in 1335.

34. * despensers, S^r Hugh, 54.

Hugh, 2nd Baron Despencer, was created, in 1322, 3rd Earl of Winchester, and hanged, with his son Hugh, 3rd Baron, 9 Oct., 1326. Son and heir of Hugh, 1st Baron, killed at the battle of Evesham, 1265.

35. * de Esteley, S^r Andrew, 46.

Andrew, 1st Baron de Astley, ob. 1300. Son and heir of Thomas, 4th baron, slain at Evesham, 1265.

36. de Euill, S^r John, 100.

(†) Sir John D'Eyvil, son of John, 1st Baron, who was living 1270. He left two daughters only.

37. *† de Ferres, S^r William, 58.

William, 1st Baron Ferrers, of Groby, ob. 1325. Son and heir of William, 1st baron, ob. 1288.

38. *† Fitz Alain, Counte de Arundell, S^r Richard, 97.

Richard Fitz-Alan, 6th Earl of Arundel, ob. 1302. Son and heir of John, 6th baron Fitz-Alan, of Clun and Oswaldestre, ob. 1272.

39. *† le fits Alayn, S^r Bryan, 30.

Brian, 1st Baron Fitz-Alan, of Bedale. Son and heir of Brian, 2nd baron, who died prior to 1276. Summoned to Parliament 1295 to 1305. The date of his death unknown, but he left no male issue, and his two daughters Maud, afterwards wife of Sir Gilbert Stapleton, and Katherine, who was subsequently 1st wife of John, 2nd Baron Grey, of Rotherfield, became his co-heirs.

40. *† le Fitz Payn, Sir, 65.

(†) Robert, 1st Baron Fitz-Payne, ob. 1315. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd baron, ob. 1280.

41. *† Fitz Roger, S^r Robert, 5.
Robert Fitz-Roger, 1st Baron, ob. 1310. Son and heir of Roger Fitz-John, 4th baron, ob. 1249. Father to John Fitz-Robert, afterwards Clavering (17).

42. *† le Fitz Wauter, S^r Roger, 6.
The Christian name evidently an error. Robert, 1st Baron Fitz-Walter, ob. 1325. Son and heir of Walter, 4th baron Fitz-Walter, ob. 1257. Left a son and heir, also Robert; he died 1328.

43. *† le fitz william, S^r Rauffe, 89.
Ralph, 1st Baron Fitz-William, of Grimthorpe, ob. 1316. Son of William Fitz-Ralph. Succeeded to the Baronial estates of Greystock upon death of John de Greystock in 1305, and was summoned to Parliament 1295—1315. His son Robert Fitz-Ralph never summoned, but his grandson Ralph was, by the name of *Greystock* which he assumed.

44. le fitz William, S^r William, 80.

45. *† Fourniual, S^r Thomas, 68.

Thomas, 1st Baron de Furnival, ob. 1332. Son and heir of Thomas, 4th baron, who died prior to 1279.

46. * Frysell, S^r Symond, 79.

Edw. I. took prisoner "Sir Symon de Freysell the erle Patrik (23) and Sir Robert Bruze" in his 25th year (the year before that of the battle) *Fabyan Chronicle*, Ellis p. 398. *Jenyns' Ordinary* (Harl. 6589 p. 82.) "Simon Frisele" same arms.

47. *† de Garein, S^r John, Counte, 94.

John Plantagenet, or de Warren, 7th Earl of Surrey, ob. 1304. Son and heir of William, 6th Earl, ob. 1240.

48. * Grantson, S^r William, 89.

William, 1st Baron de Grandison, died prior to 1335. Younger brother to Otho, 1st Baron de Grandison of the elder branch, who married Beatrix, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir Nicholas Malmains of the Ockley branch of Malmains. He married Sybil, 2nd daughter and co-heir to John, 1st Baron de Tregoz (75).

49. * Gray, S^r John, 86.

John, 1st Baron de Grey, of Rotherfield, ob. 1312. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd baron, ob. 1295.

50. *† de Gray, S^r Raignald, 60.

Reginald, 1st Baron de Grey, of Wilton, ob. 1308. Son and heir of John, 1st baron, ob. 1265.

51. † le Gray, S^r Henry, 16.

Henry, 1st Baron de Grey, of Codnor, ob. 1308. Son and heir of John, 3rd baron, ob. 1271.

52. *† Grendon, S^r Rauff, 108.

Ralph, 1st Baron de Grendon, Lord of Grendon, co. Warwick, ob. 1331. Summoned to Parliament 1299 and 1303. Left a son Robert who, according to Dugdale, was an idiot, and died without issue 1348, when Sir Ralph Rochford, his nephew, son of Joane, his sister, became his heir.

53. *† de Hache, S^r Eustace, 74.

Eustace, 1st Baron de Hache, Lord of Hache, co. Wilts, ob. 1306. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1305. Julian, his dau. and heir, married John Hansard.

54. *† de Hastynges, S^r Edemund, 34.

Edmund, 1st Baron de Hastings, of Inch Mahomo, in Menteith, Scotland. Younger son of Henry, 1st Baron of the elder line, ob. 1263. Probably acquired his Scotch possessions by marriage with Isabella, widow of an Earl of Menteith, who appears to have been a prisoner in England in the custody of John, 2nd Baron de Hastings. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1313. Uncertain when he died, but he left no issue.

55. † de Hauering, S^r John, 88.

John, 1st Baron de Havering, who received knighthood from Edw. I. and attended him in his Scottish wars. Summoned to Parliament in 1299. No further trace of him is to be found, unless he be the same with John de Havering, whose dau. and heir, Elizabeth, was the wife of Matthew Beulles, 8 Edw. II.

56. *† de Hodilston, S^r John, 19.

57. *† Huntrecomp, S^r Waulter, 33.

Walter, 1st Baron de Huntercombe, ob. 1312. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1311. Married Alice, dau. and co-heir of Hugh, 4th baron de Bolebec. His nephew Nicholas, son of Richard de Newbaud, and Gunnora his sister, was his next heir.

58. * de Hylton, S^r Robert, 40.

Robert, 1st Baron de Hilton. Summoned to Parliament in 1295 and 1296. Uncertain when he died. Married Margaret, one of the daughters and at length co-heirs of Marmaduke, 1st Baron Thweng. His two daughters, Isabel, the wife of Walter de Pedwardyn, and Maud, wife of Sir John Hotham, his co-heirs.

59. * de Lacy, Counte de Nichole, Henry, 1. *

Henry de Laci, 8th Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1312. Son and heir of Edmund, 7th Earl, ob. 1257. Married Margaret, usually styled Countess of Salisbury, being dau. and co-heir of William de Longespee, grandson of William de Longespee, 3rd Earl of Salisbury. Left a dau. only, Alice, who married 1. Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd Earl of Lancaster (beheaded 1322); 2. Eubole le Strange (a younger son of John, 1st Baron le Strange, of Knockyn), ob. 1335; and 3. Hugh le Frene. The two last are considered by many writers to have been, and are sometimes styled, Earls of Lincoln. Said Alice called herself Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, and died without issue 1348.

60. *† le Latymer, S^r William, 62.

William, 1st Baron le Latimer of Corby, ob. 1305. Called "Senior," and also "the Rich." Married Amicia, eldest dau. and co-heir of Walter Ledet, *alias* Braybrook. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1305.

61. * le Latymer, S^r William († Thomas), 63.

The Christian name in all probability should be Thomas brother to above William, 1st Baron, of Corby, whose arms, too, seem to have been repeated, *i.e.*, the coat plain instead of differenced. He was 1st Baron Latimer, of Braybrook, and son and heir of John Latimer, by Christiana, younger dau. and co-heir of Walter Ledet, 4th baron Braybrook. He died 1334.

62. * de Latymer, le fitz, S^r William, 103.

William, 2nd Baron le Latimer, of Corby, ob. 1327. Son and heir of William, 1st Baron. Styled during his father's life, "Junior."

63. *† de Lon Castre, S^r Thomas, le Counte, 49.

Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd Earl of Lancaster, Steward of England, and 8th Earl of Leicester, beheaded and attainted 1322. Son and heir of Edmund (2nd son of Hen. III.), 1st Earl, 9th Earl of Chester, 7th Earl of Leicester, and Steward of England, ob. 1296. Was first husband of Alice, dau. and heir of Henry de Laci, 8th Earl of Lincoln (1).

64. *† de loncastre, S^r Henry, 50.

Henry Plantagenet, 2nd son of Edmund, 1st Earl of Lancaster, summoned to Parliament as 1st Baron Lancaster, 1299—1323. Created 3rd Earl of Lancaster and 9th Earl of Leicester in 1324, subsequently to attainder of his elder brother. Restored to all his other honours in 1327. Steward of England. Ob. 1345.

65. *† Louell, S^r John, 18.

John, 1st Baron Lovel, of Tichmarsh, Northants, ob. 1311. Son and heir of John, 4th baron, ob. 1286.

66. de Lyndsey, S^r Alexandre, 47.67. * de la Mare, S^r John, 70.

John, 1st Baron de la Mare, ob. 9 Edw. II., 1315-16, apparently without issue, his sister Isabella being his heir. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1313.

68. *† Martyn, S^r William, 42.

William, 1st Baron Martin, ob. 1325. Son and heir of Nicholas, who died in the lifetime of his father Nicholas, 5th baron.

69. *† de Mauley, S^r Peres, 26.

Peter, 1st Baron de Mauley, or "Malo-lacu," ob. 1310. Son and heir of Peter, 3rd baron, who was living in 1258. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1309.

70. *† de Meynill, S^r Nichol, 77.

Nicholas, 1st Baron de Meinill, ob. 1299. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1299.

71. *† de Molton, S^r Thomas, 44.

Thomas, 1st Baron de Multon, of Egremont, ob. 1322. Son and heir of Thomas, 2nd baron, ob. 1294.

72. *† de Montescu, S^r Simond, 92.

Simon, 1st Baron de Montacute, ob. *circa* 1316. Son and heir of William, 1st baron.

73. *† Monthaut, S^r Robert, 15.

Robert, 2nd Baron de Montalt, ob. 1329. Brother and heir of Roger, 1st Baron, ob. 1297.

74. *† de Monthermer, S^r Rauff, 95.

Ralph de Monthermer married Joane Plantagenet, dau. of Edw. I., and widow of Gilbert de Clare, 8th Earl of Gloucester and 7th Earl of Hertford. Earl of Gloucester (the 9th) and Hertford in her right till her death in 1307. Afterwards summoned to Parliament as 1st Baron Monthermer, 1309—1324.

75. * de Morley, S^r William, 104.

William, 1st Baron de Morley. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1306. Uncertain when he died.

76. * de Mortymer, S^r Hugh, 76.

Hugh, 1st Baron de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, ob. 1304. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd baron, ob. 1287. Left two daughters only—Joan, married 1st to Sir

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Thomas Bikenore, and 2ndly to Sir Richard Talbot (brother of Gilbert, 1st Baron Talbot), her posterity by whom enjoyed the lordship of Richard's Castle; Margaret, the 2nd daughter, married Sir Geoffrey Cornwall.

77. *† de Mortymer, Sr Roger, 67.

Roger, 1st Baron de Mortimer, of Chirke, ob. 1336. 2nd son of Roger, 6th baron de Mortimer, of Wigmore, ob. 1282.

78. *† Moun, Sr John, 111.

John, 1st Baron de Mohun, ob. 1330. Son and heir of John, 7th baron, ob. 1278.

79. *† de Mouncey, Sr Wauter, 12.

Walter, 1st Baron de Muncy. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307.

80. *† de Moyses, Sr John, 61.

John, 1st Baron de Moels, ob. 1311. Son and heir of Roger, 2nd baron, ob. 1294.

81. * Patrik, Le Counte, 23.

Edw. I. took prisoner "Sir Symon de Freyseil (79), the erle Patrik, and Sir Robert Bruze," in his 25th year (*i.e.* the year before the battle), Fabyan Chronicle, Ellis, p. 398. Rym. Fœd. ii. 869—"Patrik de Dumber Conte de la Marche," in 1300. "Camden" Roll of arms (Harl. 6137, fo. 72)—"Counte Patrick and Dunbar," same arms.

82. * Paynell, Sr John, 41.

John, 1st Baron Paynell, of Drax, co. York, considered to have died ante 1326. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1318.

83. Peche, Sr Robert, 81.

84. *† de Percy, Sr Henry, 98.

Henry, 1st Baron de Percy, ob. 1315. Brother and heir to William, 8th, and John, 9th barons; being son of Henry, 7th baron, ob. 1272.

85. *† Pipart, Sr Rauff, 106.

Ralph, 1st Baron Pipard, ob. 1309. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1302.

86. *† Poyns, Sr Hugh, 107.

Hugh, 1st Baron Pointz, ob. 1307. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1307.

87. *† Fynkeney, Sr Henry, 69.

Henry, 1st Baron de Pinkeney; brother and heir of Robert, 9th baron, ob. 1295. Sold his Barony to the King in 1301.

88. D'rochefford, Sr John, 86.

89. le Roy, 48.

90. * de Rye, Sr William, 85.

William, 1st Baron de Kithre. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307. To whom succeeded John de Rithre, his son and heir, Governor of Skipton Castle, and ancestor of a numerous family settled in the co. of York. Arms of "William Ryther," in Jenyns' Ordinary (Harl. 6589, p. 82), "d'azure a trois croisants d'or," agreeably to roll.

91. *† de Ryver, Sr John, 93.

John, 1st Baron de Ripariis (or Rivers), ob. 1311. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307.

92. *† de St John, le fitz, Sr John, 102.

John, 1st Baron de St John, of Basing, ob. 1329. Son and heir of John, 3rd baron, ob. 1301. Styled "Junior" in his father's lifetime. His granddaughter, Isabel, at length inherited the estates. She married 1st, Henry de Burghersh, by whom she had no issue, and 2ndly, Lucas Poyninges.

93. * Da fz (?) Sampson, Sr William, 22.

William, 1st Baron Sampson. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1306.

94. de Sassenan, Sr Hotes, 91.

95. *† de Scales, Sr Robert, 82.

Robert, 1st Baron de Scales, of Newselles, co. Herts, ob. 1305. Son and heir of Robert, 1st baron, ob. circa 1266. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1305.

96. *† Segraue, Sr John, 8.

John, 2nd Baron de Segraue, of Segraue, co. Leicester, ob. 1325. Son and heir of Nicholas, 1st Baron, ob. 1295.

97. *† de Segraue, Sr Nicol, 11.

Nicholas, 1st Baron de Segraue, of ob. 1322. 2nd son of Nicholas, 1st Baron Segraue, of Segraue, and brother to John, 2nd Baron (8). Summoned to Parliament 1295—1321. Left a daughter only, Maud, married to Edmund de Bohun, of Church Brampton.

98. *† de Souche, Sr Alain, 9.

Alan, 1st Baron la Zouch, of Ashby, ob. 1314. Son and heir of Roger, 5th baron, ob. 1285. Left three daughters only, viz.—Eleanor, married 1st, to Nicholas, 1st Baron de St. Maur, and afterwards to Alan de Charlton; Maud, married to Robert, 1st Baron de Holland; and Elizabeth, a nun.

99. * de Syward, Sr Richard, 78.

Richard Siward, "St. George" Roll of Arms, and "Richard Syward d'escocce," Jenyns' Ordinary (p. 80); same arms.

100. Tatershall, Sr Robert, 7.

Robert, 1st Baron de Tattesall, ob. 1298, the year of the battle, and probably soon after it. "Historic Peerage" incorrectly places his death in 1297; but I have examined the writs for the Inq. p.m., and find them dated 8th and 9th Sept., A^d 28 Edw. I. (1298.)

101. *† Tatraesall, le fitz, Sr Robert, 14.

Robert, 2nd Baron de Tattesall, ob. 1303. Son and heir of Robert, 1st Baron, ob. as above, 1298. His son died in his minority without issue, and his great-aunts, Johanna, wife of Sir Robert Driby, and Isabella, wife of John de Orreby, and his cousin, Thomas de Cailly, son of Emma, another great-aunt, deceased, by Adam or Osbert de Cailly her husband, became his heirs.

102. † Thwenge, Sr John, fitz Marmeduk, 35.

Evidently a son of Marmaduke, father of Marmaduke, 1st Baron de Thweng, not mentioned in the "Historic Peerage."

103. *† Tonney, Sr Robert, 64.

Robert, 1st Baron de Toni, ob. 1310. Son and heir of Ralph, 7th *baron*, ob. 1264. Left no issue; Alice, his sister, was at his death the (query *late*) wife of Thomas de Leyburne, and was subsequently re-married to Guy de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick (53), ob. 1315, and to William, 1st Baron Zouche, of Mortimer, ob. 1337.

104. Tregoz, Sr John, 75.

John, 1st Baron de Tregoz, ob. 1300. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron*, slain at Evesham, 1265. Left two daughters only, the eldest, Clarice, married to Roger, 1st Baron la Warr, and Sybil, the 2nd, married to William, 1st Baron de Grandison (59), of the younger line.

105. *† Tyes, Sr Henry, 20.

Henry, 1st Baron de Tyes, ob. 1308. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307.

106. * Vauassour, Sr William, 18.

William, 1st Baron le Vavasour, ob. 1312-13. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1313.

107. * de Welles, Sr Adam, 66.

Adam, 1st Baron de Welles, ob. 1311. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1311.

108. *† de verdoun, Sr Theobald, 43.

Theobald, 1st Baron de Verdon, ob. 1309. Son and heir of John, 5th *baron*, slain in Ireland, 1278. His son Theobald, 2nd Baron, left three daughters by Maud, daughter of Edmund, 1st Baron Mortimer, his 1st wife, viz.—Joan, the eldest, married 1st, to William, 2nd Baron de Montacute, ob. 1319, and afterwards to Thomas, 2nd Baron de Furnival, ob. 1339; Elizabeth, the wife of Bartholomew, 1st Baron Burghersh, of the younger line; and Margaret, who married 1st, William, 2nd Baron le Blount, ob. 1337; 2ndly, Marcus, son of Henry, 2nd Baron Hoese or Husee, and lastly, Sir John Crophull. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and eventually co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, 10th Earl of Gloucester, and widow of John de Burgh, he left a posthumous daughter, Isabel, married to Henry 2nd Baron, son of William, 1st Baron, (58) Ferrers of Groby, co. Leicester.

109. * de Vere, Count de Oxenford, Sr Robert, 96.

Robert de Vere, 6th Earl of Oxford and Great Chamberlain, ob. 1331. Son and heir of Robert, 5th Earl and Great Chamberlain, ob. 1296.

110. * de Wake, Sr John, 25.

John, 1st Baron Wake, ob. 1304. Son and heir of Baldwin, 5th *baron*, ob. 1263. His son, Thomas, 2nd Baron, dying without issue, the Barony devolved on his sister Margaret, Countess of Kent, widow of Edmund Plantagenet, called Edmund of Woodstock, 4th Earl of Kent, younger son of Edward I., who was beheaded 1330; and after her, on her daughter and heir, Joane Plantagenet, who styled herself "Lady of Wake." She married 1st, Sir Thomas Holland, 7th Earl of Kent, one of the Founders of the Garter, and 2ndly, Edward the Black Prince, by whom she was mother of King Richard II. By her first husband, this Joane (who from her extraordinary beauty was called the "Fair Maid of Kent,") had issue Thomas Holland, 8th Earl of Kent.

111. *† de la Ward, Sr Robert, 101.

Robert, 1st Baron de la Ward, ob. 1307. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1306.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from page 48.)

1658. Robert, sone of John Hardy and Mary, born Sept. 29, bapt. Oct. 7.
 " Dorothy, dau. of Francis Blythe and Mary his wife, was borne Nov. 30, bapt. Dec. 27.
 " Joseph Cawthorne, of St. George's, clerk, and Mrs. Elizabeth Basano, of the same, mar. April 5. (83.)
 " Mr. Samuel Willson, of Peterborough, within the county of Northampton, clerk, & Mrs. Sussana Ludlame of this parish, widow, mar. June 17. (84.)
 " Katherine, wife of Silvester Emblin, bur. April 25.
 " John Meares, gent. bur. Sept. 22. (85.)

(83.) A Rev. Joseph Cawthorne, of Stamford, was ejected from his living by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. William Cawthorne was 19th Confrater (1688-92) of Browne's Hospital, Stamford. In the Vestry Book of St. George's parish is the following entry:—"1661, April 15. Memorand. that Thomas Berry, plumber, hath agreed with the parish of St. George's to put and keepe the leads and glasse window of the church in sufficient repaire for the sum of thirty shillings to be payd to him every year upon Easter Monday." To this agreement, Joseph Cawthorne, minister, and five parishioners attach their names. In the cabinet of Northamptonshire series of 17th century Tradesmen's Tokens, in the possession of my friend Charles Golding, Esq., London, is the following unedited Peterborough farthing token issued by one John Cawthorne:—"Obv. Iohn Cawthorne = The Bakers' Arms. Rev. In. Peterborough = I.C." (Qy. any relative to the Rev. Jos. Cawthorne?)

(84.) A Mr. Wilson, of Peterborough, was one of the ministers silenced by the Act of Uniformity in 1662.

(85.) At a common hall, May, 1693, the Serjt. at Mace (Thos. Lindsey), reported, on oath, that he had summoned Mr. John Meares, landlord of the Bull Inn, in Stamford, to attend at the previous hall, and to take up his freedom. As Mr. M. did not now attend, he was fined pursuant to the municipal regulation in that case made and provided. He subsequently paid £6 13s. 4d. to Mr. Edw. Lenton, the Chamberlain, and was admitted to his freedom, having given "securitye to save y^e town harmelesse from his charge," 13 July, 1693. In a terrier of property belonging to this parish, taken in 1635, is enumerated, *i.e.*, "A parsonage house of St. Michael's, in Stamford, nere the Bull gate of Stamford, one y^e easte, and Chester Maning one y^e weste." Maning's house was probably the same one as is alluded to in the following resolution agreed to by the parishioners in Vestry assembled, 16 April, 1632. "Thomas Sherwood is to pay 10*l*. a year rent of his house in this parish belonging thereto" Both of these houses were till within the last few years situated at the top of the "Stamford Hotel" yard, in the High-street, and bore evident marks of antiquity. That on the east side was occupied by James Newland, "a character" in his day, and was one of those quaint houses, in which the lower rooms were so small as hardly to admit of any one standing upright in them. It has now given way for a more pretentious building yoleped the "Warwick House," and that on the west side, also very antique, was taken down a year or two since, and on its site was erected a more imposing edifice, bearing the name of "Albert House." I am unable to say whether the above-named Mr. Meares was in any way related to the ancient knightly family of that name, of Kirton-in-Holland, in this county. Thomas Meres, of Kirton, Esq., was Sheriff of the county in the years 1437, 1447, 1468, and 1485. Anthony Meeres, 3rd son of Sir John (ob. 1587) by the second wife, Jane, dau. of Willm. Blesby, of Blesby, died Mar. 1589-90. His first wife was Katherine, dau. of Sir Everard Digby, of Drystoke, co. Rutl., the great-grandfather of the Gunpowder Conspirator, by whom he had issue Sir John, of Aunbourn, Knt., Sheriff of the county in 1596, and seven other children, but by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Coupledyeke, of Harrington, he had no family. The elder branch of this family, which derived its descent from Thomas, the eldest son of Sir John M., of Kireton, was represented by Francis, the author of a once noted school-book, "Wit's Treasury, being the second part of Wit's Commonwealth, by Francis Meres, Maister of Arts of both Vniversities. London, 1598." He also published "Granado's Devotion, Exactly Teaching how a Man may truly dedicate

1658. Richard Wolph, gent., bur. Sept. 25. (86.)
 1658-9. Thomas, son of Humphrey Ilive & Susanna, borne Mar. 2, bapt. 6th.
 " Anne, wife of Mr. Anthony Cranes, clarke, bur. ffeb. 15.
 " Benjamin, son of George Hill, gent., and Abigail, bapt., Mar. 31.
 1659. Anne, dau. of Phillomom Uffington & Elizabeth, was borne July 17, bapt. 30th,
 & bur. Aug. 3.
 " Hand, son of Daniell Wigmore, gent., & Elizabeth, borne July 31, bur.
 5 May, 1660.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Wallis & Jane, borne Oct. 16.
 " James, son of John Ialfreman & Susanna, was borne Oct. 27.
 " Nathaniell, son of Silvester Emblin, bur. July 9.
 " Elizabeth, wife of James Seaton, bur. July 19, and same day a son of the
 above, bur. (87.)

himself to God, written in Spanish, by F. Lewis, of Granada, and Englished by Francis Meres, Maste- of Artes. London, 1598; " and "God's Arithmetic, a Sermon on Eccles. II., 9. 1597," 8vo. "The Epistle Nuncupatorie" is addressed "to the right worshipfull M. John Meres, Esquire, high sheriffe of Lincolnshier." He speaks of being entertained at the sheriff's "house at Auborne;" and the assistance he had received in a certain "successlesse suit to Maister Laurence Meres, of York, sometimes of her majesties counceill established for the North." He dates from his "chamber in St. Marie, Buttolph Lane nere London Stone, this 10th of October, 1597"—Anth. Wood, *Fæsti Oxon.* Francis was the grandfather of Anthony and Robert Meeres, whose names occur among the Cavalier geutry, who, in July, 1642, subscribed horses "for the maintenance and defence of his majesties just prerogative" Anthony was of Bonby, but seems to have spent the latter part of his life at Lincoln. He died 1653-4. and was buried in the Minster. His younger brother, Robert, entered holy orders, proceeded to D.D., and became Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln. Vicar of Tempsford, Beds, and Rector of Hougham cum Marston. His first wife was Elizabeth, dau. of William Williams, niece to Archbp. W., and relict of William Dolbyn, D.D., whose son became Abp. of York. His second wife was Faith, dau. of Sir John Hatcher, of Careby. He left issue by his first wife only. According to a brass plate in Hougham church he was also Archd. of Nottingham, and died 7 Nov. 1652. Sir John M., Knt., grandson of the Chancellor, died unm. in 1736, and was the author of a political pamphlet, bearing the following title (which passed through a second edition in 1720): "The Equity of Parliaments and Public Faith vindicated in answer to the crisis of property, and addressed to the annuitants by Sir John Meres, F. R. S." The Mr. Meers, who (says Whitelock, *Mem.* 191), in the early part of 1646, was despatched from Leicester to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where he "rescued diverse countrymen prisoners there," and carried off large quantities of stores, was probably a cadet of this family. I find in the pedigree of the Hatcher (arms, *azure*, a chevron between 6 escallop shells *argent*). family of Careby in this county, that Sir John H. (christened at Careby, 14 Dec., 1-66, Knighted between July, 1602 & Jan. 1605-6, Sheriff of the county, 8 Jac. 1, & bur. at Careby, 27 July, 1640), mar. secondly, Margaret (bur. at Careby, 22 Dec., 1606), dau. of Sir Edw. Ayscough, Knt., Faith, their 4th dau. was christened at Careby, 19th Jan, 1605 6, & Faith Meeres (qy. same person) wid. was also bur. at Careby, 5 June, 1653. The arms of Meeres of this county are *gules*, a fesse between 3 water bougets *ermine*.
 (86.) Richard Woulphe was Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1620; C. W., 1622; and Sidesman in 1624.

(87.) James Seaton, son of Zachæus Seaton, of Egleton, co. Rutland, yeoman, was bound apprentice to Zachary Bate, mercer, 23rd Nov. 1635. On the 31st August, 1648, the cause of royalty being then beyond retrieval, the following proclamation was read, and acting upon it, the hall dismissed Henry Clarke, a royalist, one of the council, and elected in his room, James Seaton, mercer. The following is a copy of the document above alluded to: "Die Jovis, 18 Maij, 1648. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Indemnity. Whereas articles have been exhibited to this committee against Henry Clarke, one of the comburgesses or second company of the towne of Stamford, in the co. of Lincoln, that he was a person disaffected to the Parliament, and a continual opposer of their proceeding. Several summons have is-ued from this committee for his appearance to make answer to the said articles, and notwithstanding the severall orders of this committee, doth obstinately refuse to make any submission to the ordinances of Parliament of the ninth of September and 4th of October last. And for the said Henry Clarke hath not appeared to answer to the said informaçon given againste him accordinge to the said seavill sumons and orders of this committee, and is also certified to stand at present bound to the good behaviour for opposing the proceedings of parliament. It is this day ordered in pursuance of the said ordinances of parliament that the said Henry Clarke be, and

1659. Robert Whatton, an ancient gent., bur. Jan. 10.
 " Mrs. Margaret Lea, a maid was bur. Feb. 13.
 " A child of Robert Oldhame, not bapt. was bur. Feb. 17.

is hereby from henceforth is discharged and disabled from havinge or continuinge in the said place or office of Comburgeesse in the said towne of Stamford or any other place or office in the said ordinance mentioened or expressed, and that the alderman, comburgeesses, and capitall burgessees of the said towne of Stamford doe forthwith proceede to a new election of a fittinge person (not excepted by the said ordinance) to be comburgeesse or of the second company in the place and stead of the said Henry Clarke." At this hall, therefore, Edw. Billington, shoemaker, was elected a capital bur. in the room of Clarke, James Langton, gent., a cap. bur., elected a combur. vice Rich. Wolph, gent., a combur. who was dismissed at his own request; James Seaton, mercer, elected a cap. bur. Rt. Billington, baker, a cap. bur. elected a combur. in the place of Thos. Corney, gent., who refused to serve after he had been so elected to supply the vacancy caused by the recent dismissal of Wm. Anthony, gent.; and John Edwin, butcher, a cap. bur. in the room of Rt. Billington, promoted to the rank of a combur. Mr. James Seaton was C. W. for this parish in 1652, and Surveyor and Overseer "for the streetes and hiewayes in 1656." James's name regularly appears in the Corporate books among the list of his brethren of the same rank till 1661, when in the next year, royalty now being in the a-cendant, paid off several old scores by removing from their seats of trust in corporate, as well as other bodies, such friends of the Commonwealth authorities as remained, and who had, as such, gained their seats. Several members were removed by virtue of a Royal commission, and others placed in their room; and as several names are therein mentioned who will frequently be alluded to hereafter in the course of this paper, I will reproduce the entry recording the fact as minuted in the Municipal records. "Upon fryday the nyne and twentyeth day of August, in the flower teenth year of the reigne of or Sovereigne Lord Charles II., by the grace of God of England, Scotland, fraunce, and Ireland, Kinge, defend., of the faith, &c., and in the yeare of or Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and two, the honourable Richard Noell, esquire, Sr Anthony Oldfield, Barouett, High Sheriffe of the county of Lincoln, Sr John Newton, Barronett, Erasm^s Deligne, and francis Wingfield, esquires, beinge amongst others authorized and appointed commission^r under the Great seal of England by vertue of an Act of Parliament be-run at Westminster the eight day of May, in the yeare of or Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty one, entituled 'An Act for the well regulatigne and governinge of corporations,' upon hearinge of evidence on both sides did think fit to remove Robert Camocke and James Langton, gent., from the place of comburgeesses in Stamford aforesaid, and in their places and stead did nominate and place Laurence Robbins and John Dexter, gent., and likewise did remove William Walker, tallow chandler, from the place of a capitall burgesse there, and in his place and stead did nominate and place John Anthony, innkeeper, and in the places and steads (of) some other severall persons (to wit), Edward Billington, James Seaton, John Godwin, Charles Dale, Silvester Emblin, John Butler, John Hardy, Robert Wright, Robert King, and Richard Pryor, capitall burgessees refusing the severall oathes, declarason and subscription tendered unto them respectively by four of the said commission, did nominate and place other persons for burgessees of Stamford aforesaid (to wit) Robert Butcher, the elder, Robert Algar, Robert Hull, John Rogers, Humphrey Potterell, francis Barnwell, William Stroude, Thomas Troughton, and William Anthony, to be capitall burgessees in their places and steads who accepteth and hath taken the severall oathes, and subscribed to the declarason and subscription abovesaid. And afterwards at another meetinge (that is to say upon Tuesday, the second day of September, in the year abovesaid) the said Sr Anthony Oldfield, Sr William Thorold, Knight and Barronet, Philip Tirwhit, Thomas Thory, and the said francis Wingfield, esquires, com^r as aforesaid, did thinke fit to remove, and did remove, Richard Royce, now m^r. of the House of Correction in Stamford abovesaid from the said office, and in his place and stead did nominate and place John Charity, of Stamford, aforesaid to be master of the said House of Correction, who accepteth of the said office." James Seaton, clerk, was admitted to freedom 31 Aug. 1676. Baker in his History of Northamptonshire, part I. p. 215, says that the Rev. Thos. Seaton, whose parents resided at Kissingbury, in that county, but who it is said was born at Stamford (he was born here about the year 1684), by will dated 6 March, 1736-7, in which he describes himself as of Ravenston, Bucks, he left an estate, after the death of his wife (which took place about 1740) to go to the professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge as a prize for an ode on the attributes of the Deity. A Samuel Seaton took up his freedom 31 Aug. 1682. John Seaton, mercer, probably son of James Seaton, was one of the Overseers of the poor for this parish in 1677 and C. W. 1685. As John Seaton, gent, he was elected a cap. bur. 29 Aug. 1689, taking the seat va-

1660. Robert, son of Robert Blackborne, borne May 4.
This is the last entry of Royce, the Registrar appointed in pursuance of the act of 1653.
1660. Edward, sonne of Edward Curtis and his wife, bapt. July 10, bur. 13th.
Alice Langton, dau. of James Langton, gent., bapt. July 22, bur. June 9, 1661.
William, sonne of Tobias Aslacke and Bridget, bapt. Aug. 8.
Beverley Wingfield, the son of Francis Wingfield, esq., and Anne his wife, borne Aug. 23, bapt. Sept. 12. (88.)

ated by Samuel Parker, who had resigned as he declined taking the prescribed oaths. On the 31st Aug., 1727, a John Seaton was elected an Alderman in the room of the Hon. Wm. Cecil, arm. dec. and was dec. in 1729-30, as on the 30th Mar. 1730, James Hurst, a cap. bur. was elected to a seat on the Aldermanic bench in his place. John Seaton was Mayor of Stamford in 1703-4 and 1717-8; and a John Seaton in 1726-7 Corp. Rec. Mr. John Seaton was Overseer of the poor for this parish 1710-11. 1659-60. William, sonne of Mr. James Seaton and bapt. Feb. 8.

(88.) This family has been long and honourably connected with the borough. Beverley Wingfield (ob. 1687), was the eldest son of Francis Wingfield (ob. Sept. 1677), of Stamford and of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., prime Serjt.-at-Law to King Charles II., by his first wife Anne, dau. of Edw. Palmer, of Stoke Doyle, co. Northampton, esq., and sister and heir of Ant. Palmer, esq. Francis Wingfield (the 4th son of Sir John Wingfield, Knt., of Tickencote, Rutland, by Frances, daughter of Edw. Baron Cromwell, of Oakham), took up his freedom at a common hall 6 March, 1659-60, and is thus entered in the books: "Francis Wingfield, esq., upon his promise that he will not trade in any merchandise to prejudice any tradesmen in his calling is freely admitted to scott and lott, and if he shall use any merchandise to prejudice any tradesman as aforesaid then to pay for his freedom according to that art or mystery to the benefit of the Corporacon." The hall elected him with Thos. Hatcher, of Carlby, in this county, esq., on 29 March, 1660, representatives in Parliament for this borough. On the 29th Aug., 1661, he was elected a cap. bur. and immediately after a combur., a post he resigned 26 Aug., 1662, probably on account of his being a Commissioner appointed by virtue of the Act of Parliament of 8th May, 1661, "for the well regulating and governing of Corporacons" previously alluded to. Robert Wingfield, esq., of Upton, Northamptonshire, who frequently represented this town in parliament in the 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 39th, and 43rd of Queen Eliz., and knighted 1st Jac. I., was elected a member of the first 12 of this Corporation Oct. 26th, 40th Eliz. At a meeting of the hall, Dec. 18, 1592, "the newe charter granted by her M^{tie} to this Corporacon in November laste was openly rede and published. Allsoe at this hall Robert Wingfeilde of Upton in the countie of North, esquer, beinge borne in this buroughe, and well inclyned and disposed to doe the towne any pleasure he can as by his sundry travile in the townes affairs and specially beinge often times one of the burgesses for the towne at the highe court of pliant his good will hath bene found and tryed, was at this hall made a freeman and free burgess of this corporacon and payeth fine, *nil*." The new charter was also ordered to be locked up "in the towne chest and not to lye openly abroad in my aldermans house as heretofore hath bene used." During the Aldermanship of John Loveday (1605-6), I find the following entry in the books in which Mr. now Sir Rt. Wingfield's name is again mentioned. "March 2. Whereas it pleased Mr. Alderman for divers causes knowne to himselfe of his owne authority without the consent of the comburgesses and comon councill of this towne ever sithence the feast of Easter last to forbear the use of the court of Records w^{ch} by the special meanes of the Righte Honorable the Earl of Exeter amongst other thinge it pleased our Sovraigne Lord the Kinge Ma^{tie} to grante unto this corporacon, and (it) was (on) the seaven and twentieth day of July last (that) the said Righte Honorable (the) Earle of Exeter beinge made acquainted therew^{ch} it pleased his honor to wish Mr. Alderman to call unto him the comburgesses, and comon counsell aforesaid, and advisedly to consider of the good or hurte (that) myghte come thereby, and according (ly) to use or not use the same. Now wee the said Mr. Alderman, comburgesses, and comon counsell being assembled and having advisedly considered thereof, doe agree and thinke it very fit and convenient that the said court be proceeded in as formerly it have bene, because wee fynde by experience that many honest well mynded men have in there tyme and wth small coeste recorded there due and almost desparte debtes and damages, and also that many unthrifty and disordered peons doe not (for feare thereof) so usually frequent this towne as formerly they have done; and wee do further agree that suche fees shall be taken for proceeding therein, and employes (such) as Mr. Alderman, Sr Robert Wynyfeilde, Knights, John Elmes, and John Browne, esquires, shall in their wisdomes think fitt and appoint." This Sir Robert Wingfield married Prudence, dau. of Sir John Croke (arm,

1660. Francis, sonne of Francis Caldecotte, bur. July 2.
 " Bridget, wife of Tobias Aslake, bur. Aug. 8.
 " Agnes, wife of Silvester Emblin, bur. Sept. 13, and a child still-born of the
 above, bur. the same day. (89.)

gules, a fesse between six martlets *argent*), of Chilton, Bucks, Knt. His son, Sir Rt. Wingfield, Knt., married Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Sir Roger Aston, Knt., Gent. of the Bedchamber to King James 1st. At a common hall, Jan. 2, 1624-5, I find "St Robert Wingfeilde, Knt.," as a tribute of gratitude for the services rendered by his father to this towne, was presented with the freedom of the borough.

(89.) This lady was the sister of John Dryden, the celebrated poet, being the eldest daughter of Erasmus Dryden (arms, *azure*, a lion rampant, and in chief a sphere between two estoiles *or*), of Titchmarsh, Northants, esq. (bur. there 18 June, 1654, *æt* 66), by Mary (also bur. there 14 June, 1676), dau. of Rev. Henry Pickering (arms, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, crowned *or*), rector of Aldwinckle All Saints (bur. there Sept., 1657, *æt* 73), in the same county. Erasmus Dryden was brother of Sir John Dryden, 2nd Bart. of Canons Ashby, Sheriff of Northants 11 Car. I. (1635), M.P. for the county in 1640, and 1654 (ob. 1658), and 3rd son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Sheriff of the county 41 Eliz., 18 Jac. I., and created a Baronet 16 Nov., 17 Jac. I. (1619), by Frances, dau. of William Wilkes, 2nd sister and co-heir of Robert Wilkes, of Hodnell, co. Warwick, esq. The first wife of Sir John Dryden, the second Bart., was Priscilla, dau. of James Quarles, esq., and sister of Sir Robert Quarles, of Romford, co. Essex, Knt.; and also of Francis Quarles, the poet. Sir Rt. Quarles was M.P. for Colchester, and the eldest son and heir of James Quarles, of Stewards, Romford, Essex, Clerk of the Green Cloth to Queen Elizabeth and Purveyor of the Navy. James Quarles was the eldest son of Francis Quarles, of Ufford, Northants, by his second wife, Bridget Brampton, and grandson of George Quarles, of Ufford, Auditor to Henry 7th and 8th. The Emblin family, although now extinct, are mentioned in the municipal records from the time of Elizabeth to that of William and Mary, the name being variously spelt as Emby, Embling, Emblin, Emlyn, Emley, Emblime, Elmlyn, and Emblie. The first member of the family who I meet with in the books is John Emblin, lab., who at a common hall, 25 Sept., 35 Eliz., was promised his freedom on payment of "iiijs at St. Thomas day next." The next is Wm. Emblin, who was apprenticed to John Wright, baker, and whose indenture, dated 2 Feb., 21 Jac. I., is enrolled, and having served his time took up his freedom 9 Feb., 7 Car. I. Sylvester Emblin, yeoman, was admitted to scott and lott, and payes downe to Robert Wilson, Chamberline, 3li. 6s. 8d., and he is to give sufficient security to secure the towne from his charge, 28th Aug., 1651. According to rule he was placed on 21 Oct. following "on the commission of the peace, as a capitall constable," in company with John Hoeman, John Branstow, Wm. Walker, Richd. Pryor, Humph. Iliffe, Fras. Sill, Rt. Adcock, Jas. Bristowe, Fras. Barnewell, John Tompson, Rt. Ball, and Wm. Reede. The above instance is the only one for many years previous and never again after, of the constable being thus placed altogether, and not according to their respective parishes. Although Sylvester and some of the other members of the "force" are not specially named as publicly absolved from any unpleasantness likely to arise owing to the imprisonment of one Dickinson, a soldier in Major Sambridge's, his troops, against the constables for this year, viz., John Johnson, Robert Ball, James Bristowe, Richard Prior, and John Tombson, the hail, Oct. 7. 1652 (John Palmer, Ald.) ordered that they should have their charges borne by the towne. On the promotion of Edw. Johnson from the rank of a cap. bur. to that of combur., Sylvester gained a seat in the council chamber, 26th Aug., 1662, from which he was removed by virtue of a royal commission, 29 Aug., 1662. He was an useful parochial officer, filling the office as one of (the two) Overseers for the poor in the years 1652, 1654, and 1659. In an assessment made for the reliefe of the poor in 1690 and 1692, he was assessed 9d. and 6d. He was not a firm supporter of the Municipal regulations then in force anent harbouring strangers without first paying, or taking up their freedom, as according to the following minute as entered in the books will be seen. 1663, Nov. 16. At this haule it is ordered that Sylvester Emblin shall be distrayned not only for the five pounds forfeited for the taking in of Xtopher Taylor, but also for the xs. per month for every moneth that he hath or shall keepe the sayd Xtopher Taylor." At a subsequent hall, in Jan. 1663-4, Taylor was fined xs. and admitted to his freedom, but what was done to Sylvester is not stated, neither does the municipal records say what business he followed, his name occurring in the Sessions rolls as being summoned with other tradesmen of this parish by the Clerk of the Market, Fras. Dalby, June 8, 1658, to bring in to him their weights and measures in order to be adjusted. On 30 Aug., 1686, the parishioners of St. George's, Stamford, in vestry assembled, made an assessment of 2d. per acre arable, and 6d. for meadow, according to seats in the church for the repairs by order of the Bishop. I find among the names enumerated in the Land

1660. Francis Dalbye, gent., bur. Oct. 9.

Bill for such as resided in St. Michael's parish, Mr. Emblin's, 4s. 3d. being placed opposite. He was buried in this church, March 15th, 1692-3. His grandson, Solomon Emblin, was a barrister, and published in 1736, Lord Chief Justice Hale's Pleas of the Crown. The family came to Stamford from the village of Tinwell, Rutland, where they had property, and resided from the reign of Edward VI. The registers of this village begins in 1560, and from that date down to 1780 the name constantly occurs. The first records the baptism of "John Emblie, sonne of Peter Embley," 8 Aug., 1562, and is, I am inclined to think, the same John Emblin who took up his freedom 35 Eliz. Peter was buried at Tinwell, 25 Oct., 1602. Samuel Emblin, of Tinwell, farmer, (who married there, Dec. 13, 1691, Elizabeth Deth, and ob. 9 Feb., 1705-6), paid £6 13s. 4d. to Mr. Matthew Wyche, Chamberlain, and took up his freedom of the town, Jan. 21, 1681-2. At a common hall, Jan. 14, 1706-7, "it was ordered that Mr. Daniell Emblin, of Tinwell, be admitted to the freedom of this corporation on payment of 4l. to Mr. Geo. Cozens, the Chamberlain, and giving security to save the towne harmless." He was son of the preceding, Samuel Emblin. William Emblin, farmer, son of the latter named, was buried at Tinwell, June, 1762, also Alice, his widow, the last of the family, Dec. 19, 1780, aged 94. The Elizabeth Deth who is mentioned above, was, I am inclined to think, a grand-daughter of Henry Deth, of Stamford, gent., who was elected a cap. bur. and then a combur. 28 Aug., 21 Jac. I., and dismissed, by request, from the council chamber, 8 Oct., 9 Car. I. He was appointed collector of the 15ths for St. George's parish, 24 Aug., 1631. In 1625-6 he filled the Aldermanic chair, and at a common hall, Sept. 1, 1626, he was allowed the sum of £24 for his hospitality, to be continued annually, and the Alderman elect (Nich. Lamb) was to be the first. Edward Deth, esq., who I take to have been the son of Henry, was freely admitted 30 Aug., 1660, bur. in St. Martin's church, Stamford, and according to a cenotaph now on the south wall, I learn that he was the father of 20 children by one wife, Grizel Steward, a descendant of the noble family of Stewards. He was a Justice of the Peace, and being possessed of an ample fortune which he lost in the Civil Wars, he was aided by the kind support of two successive Earls of Exeter. He died 5 March, 1687, in his 78th year, the last obsequies being piously performed by Francis Hatcher (qy. Careby family), an afflicted old man. On the top of the Latin inscription is this coat of arms—2 bars between 3 (2 and 1) crescents impaling a lion rampant grasping a staff raguly. The impalement is the same coat, slightly differenced to that granted 10 March, 1586, to the family of Steward, of Stantney, Isle of Ely, Cambs., Gestwait, Heseldon, and Swardeston, co. Norfolk; and Suffolk; viz., *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*; over all a bend raguled *or*. The arms on the above monument having been whitewashed, all the heraldic colours, or marks, are perfectly undistinguishable. Mrs. Grizel Deth was also buried at St. Martin's, 2 Aug., 1708.

(To be continued.)

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT MUSIC USED IN THE
PARISH CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.—COL-
LECTED FROM A RARE MANUSCRIPT, ETC.

BY WILLIAM WINTERS, F. R. HIST. SOC.

ONE of the most curious and interesting manuscripts that once adorned the library of the ancient Monastery of Waltham, is now in the Lansdown Collection, 763, and bears the following title in rubric:—"Hunc librum vocitatum Musicam Guidonis, scripsit dominus Johannes Wyldz, quondam exempti Monasterii Sancte Crucis de Waltham Precentor." Annexed to this is the usual anathema which may be met with in most early MSS. belonging to religious houses. It is written by a later hand in black ink, and imports no less than a curse on any who should steal or injure the book:—"Quem quidem librum, aut hunc titulum, qui malitiosè abstulerit aut deleverit, anathema sit." Notwithstanding the admonition here given, the book appears to have fallen into rough hands, probably after the dissolution of the Monastery, but whether any one who may have used it roughly in later times felt the sting of the anathema is out of our power to say. The volume is beautifully written on vellum, and contains 131 folios, including an original letter from Dr. John Wallis respecting a Greek MS. found at Buda; also a letter from Humphrey Wanley; a note from Mr. West to Mr. Raper, with reply; and a letter from Daines Barrington. All on musical subjects.

On the first folio of this MS. volume we find the name of the author or transcriber—John Wyldz, Precentor of Waltham Holy Cross. His name occurs also on folio 51 b. (Plate IX.), and his initials, J. W. after the words *Explicitint Regulæ Magistri Johannis Torkesey de 6 Speciebus naturarum*, folio 94 b.

The contents of the volume appear on the fly sheet, i.e., I. Musica Guidonis Monachi. II. De Origine et Effectu Musicae. III. Speculum Cantatum sive Psalterium. IV. Metrologus Liber. V. Regulæ-Magistri Johan Torkesey. VI. Tractatus Magistri Johannes de Muris de distantia et Mensura vocum. VII. Regulæ Magistri Thomæ Walsingham. VIII. Lionel Power of the Cordis of Musicke. IX. Treatise of Musical Proportions, and of their Naturis and Denominations. First in English and then in Latyne. A fragment of this MS. is said to be in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The date of the volume is unknown, but from a Palæographical point of view, we should suggest that it was written either late in the 14th, or early in the 15th century. The MS. *Quatnor Principalia Musicae*, Add. MSS. 8866, is written in a similar hand, and a note at the commencement states that "this treatise upon music called *Quatnor Principalia* is attributed by some to Thomas or John of Tewkesbury, and by others to John Hambois of the name of Tewkesbury. No musical author occurs, and the name is only to be seen on the outside of the leaf of the Oxford MS., to the minor friars of which place in the year 1388 John de Tewkesbury presented a copy of this book." This MS., however, appears to have been written circa 1351, and is cited

by John Wylde as an authority in support of his arguments, which proves his book to have been written after that date.

John Wylde was no doubt an excellent practical musician of the time, as indeed his office of Precentor of so large a choir as that of Waltham required he should be. His name is now unknown in the musical world, except as the author of this curious MS., which few writers appear to have consulted, except Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney. The first of these celebrated writers conjecture that John Wylde flourished about the year A.D. 1400, at which time the Church of Waltham was probably in a very prosperous condition. A Precentor or Chanter like Wylde had the chief care of the choir service, and not only presided over the choristers and organists, but provided books for them, paid them their salaries, and repaired the organs. He had also the custody of the seal of the Abbey, and kept the *Liber Diurnalis*, or chapter book, and provided parchment and ink for the writers, and colours for the limners of books for the library. William Harleston was the Abbot of Waltham in Wylde's time, he had been associated with the Church for many years, as appears from an early deed* dated 1387. The Chronicles of Johannus de Trokelowe† inform us of the death of this Abbot:—"Eo tempore Willelmus Abbas de Waltham, tactus pestilentia, vitæ finem fecit, juvenis aptus ad multos annos." He died of a most pestilential fever and was buried near the foundations of the choir of the Abbey Church. His coffin is said to have been disturbed in 1786. Abbot Harleston just before his death attended the funeral of Richard II.; the circumstance is quaintly narrated by Capgrave—The body of the king "was carried to London, and at Seynt Pauls had his Dyrige and his Masse, the kyng there present; Than was the body sent fro London onto Langle [King's Langley, Herts.] to be buried among the Frere Preachouris. At the byriyng was the bishop of Chester, the Abbot of Seynt Albones, and the Abbot of Waltham, and few othir."‡ On the 25th of October of the same year (1400) died the father of English poetry, of whom Spenser sang:—

* * * * * "That renowned Poet
Dan Chaucer, Well of English undefyled,
On Fame's eternal bead roll worthie to be fylde."

In Wylde's day England was honoured with three great poets, Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate; Sir John Froissart, the historian, then flourished, and Sir Richard Whittington, who was thrice Lord Mayor of London. It is not known whether Wylde was a married man or not, possibly he was, and unlike his successor Tallis, he may have had a family to perpetuate his name, as we find several entries of the same in the Parish Registers of Waltham Holy Cross. The name is also mentioned in a private MS. in the writer's possession, relating to the proceedings of the Lord Court Baron of Waltham, *temp.* Elizabeth, i.e. A.D. 1586—A verdict was passed from Edw. Smyth & Eliz. his wyfe to the use of Gilbert Wylde and Joane his wyfe, of a cottage in the Corne Markett, and a garden neere to Catebrigg donghill in Scole streets.

* Deeds and Charters, Augmentation Office, K. 42. Pub. Rec. Off.

† *Chronica Monasterii S. Albani* (Riley) p. 334.

‡ *Vide Chronicle of England*, p. 276.

May 28, 8 James I. Joane Willd widow was found to be sessed to her & her heires of a Cot: lyinge in the Corne Mkett late Thos. Turnor's. And that Agnes Somner, the wyfe of Jo: Somner, Glover was the dawt & heire of Joane & adm: tent.

The old Parish Registers record the following :—

- 1583. Barnet Wildes and Jone cooper, married August xi.
- Margery Wyldes wyfe to Gilbert Wyld, buried Oct. 2.
- 1584. Elizabeth Wilde the dawter of Gilbert Wilde, bapt. Sept. 20.
- Andre Wyld was buried Oct. 26.
- 1585. Gilbert Wilde and Joan Carter widdow were marryed Aprill 15.
- 1587. William Wilde the sonne of Gilbert Wilde was bapt. Oct. 8 dayes.
- 1599. Barbere son of Gilbert Wyld, buried Dec. 15.
- 1602-3. Gilbert Wyld, buried March 29.
- 1606. William fullam & Elis. Wyld, married Sept. 28.
- 1609-10. Jone Wyld widdow buried March 4.

There was a family of this name living in 16th century, in Northamptonshire. See Monumental Brasses, by F. Hudson. Lond. 1853, Baker's Hist. Northampton, p. 163. Add. MSS. &c.

The orthography and style in which the whole of Wyld's book is written, proves it to be at all events contemporary with Lydgate. 1375—1460.

Wyld informs us that he composed the first part of the MS. abroad, and the latter in England. In the reign of Henry VIII. this book fell into the hands of the celebrated musician, Thomas Tallis, whose autograph is fairly written on the last sheet. From him it is supposed to have passed into the possession of Thomas Morley, gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel, who made use of it in writing his "Introduction to Music." It afterwards became respectively the property of Mr. Powle, Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls, *temp.* William III.; Lord Chancellor Somers; and Sir Joseph Jekyll. At the sale of the latter gentleman's Library, it was purchased by a country organist, whose name is now unknown; this musician presented it to Mr. West, the antiquary. Dr. Pepusch is said to have taken a transcript of the book. Mr. West, who it appears possessed one or two of the Waltham MSS., writes to his friend Mr. Raper, about this book of music, and Mr. Raper replies. Both these letters are interesting, and are bound up at the end of the volume.

Mr. West to Mr. Raper.

Mr. West presents his compliments to Mr. Raper, and sends him the old MS. musick, he mentioned yesterday. The book is very old, and belonged to Tallis's the celebrated master of musick to Henry VIIIth Chappel. Mr. West will be very glad to have Mr. Raper's Judgment of it, and to know where the Greek MS. is mentioned by Dr. Wallis in the letter herewith Inclosed.

Covent Garden, Dec. 4, 1767.

(Mr. Raper's reply).

It does not appear who was the author of y^e first treatise of this volume, but it was not Guido, whom he frequently quotes. In the preface he says—*Hujus autem opusculi summam, in lutoribus fastidiosi omrosos existerem, sub duabus distinctionibus edere aravi. Quarum primo, licet aliis verbis, ejidun tamen sensibus vel sententus in partibus transmarinis olim me memim euidam fratri familiarissimo milis scripsisse. Secundam vero distinctionem, quæ specialiter. Tonale dicitur quia de Tonis loquitur, de quibus in prima pama vel nulla dicuntur, in partibus Anglicanis nuper composui.*

A little after he says—*Quoniam falsitatis milis conscius non sim, nisi forte minilite sunt artis musice doctores Boëcius Maiobins, & Uterque Guijdo, de quorum fontibus hujus opusculi partem maximam magis tamen sententias quam verba mutans exhausi.* At y^e end of y^e 9th chapter of y^e second Part called Tonale, y^e author mentions y^e elder Guido—*Et ne lector lectione continua vexetur, interim pro tollendo fastidio*

cantilenam Guydonis senioris, in qua &c. Then follows, *Cantillena Guydonis majoris* &c. Cap. 10. In y^e beginning of chapter 18 he says, *Ut Guydonis mei verbus utar.* At y^e end of chapter 19 are these words.—*Figura Guidonis junioris* &c. The author of y^e second Treatise at y^e back of fol. 55 mentions 4 Guidos's—*Dimda Guydo Monarchus*, qui compositor erat *Grammatis quod monochordum dicitur*, voces in lineas & spacia dividebat. *Dimda Guydo de Sto Mauro.* Et post hos *Guido major* & *Guido minor.* He then says that one Franco invented notes for y^e different measures of time, and that John de Muris (an abstract of whose piece is at fol. 94 of this collection) invented y^e writing of music according to y^e time, both which he thus expresses in y^e following page:—

Pansas, juncturas fracturas, atque figuras
Mensurarum formavit Franco notarum,
Et Jhon de Muris variis florintque figuris.

Rousseau in his *Diet. de Musique* p. 316 says the title of John de Muris to this invention does not appear from his book called *Speculum Musicae* to be well founded. But he had not seen y^e piece in this collection. In fol. 56 the author quotes Boccace's *Genealogia Deorum.* I never heard of that curious Greek Manuscript described in Dr. Wallis's letter, and know nothing of it but from that. A note at the end of this letter states that the Greek MS. alluded to is in the Harl. MSS, 1618.

There is another letter on this MS. by the Hon. Daines Barrington. Dr. Burney informs us, that by the kindness of this gentleman he was favoured with the MS. while it belonged to Mr. West. After the decease of Mr. West, the doctor states that he was a considerable time ignorant to whom this curious and valuable MS. belonged; but at length found that it had fallen into the hands of the Earl of Shelburne. Dr. Burney had it in his possession some time, and published long extracts from it. It is not generally known that Thomas Tallis was organist of Waltham Church *temp.* Henry VIII., probably before he became organist of the Chapel Royal. A short time since the writer discovered the name of "Thomas Tallys" on the list of Waltham pensioners preserved in the Public Record Office, dated Anno 31 Hen. VIII. This celebrated musician received xx^s for wages (which was more than the other gifted men connected with the Abbey received except the priest), with a "reward" of equal amount. John Boston, the old Waltham organist, received at the same time iii^s for wages and iii^s for reward. This occurred at the dissolution of the Abbey. Tallis appears to have been employed at Waltham up to that time, and that is how he became possessed of Wylde's Manuscript Music. William Lyllye was "chanter" at the same time with Thomas Tallis, and received v^s xiii^d iiiii., pension. Many of the chanters served as priests, and this accounts for Lyllye's pension being larger than that of the organist. The chanter received for reward at the same time iii^s. Robert Fuller was then Abbot of Waltham, the value of his pension amounted to £200 per annum. When Tallis was at Waltham there were no less than three organs belonging to the church. "A greate large payre of Organs above, one in the northe Quayre and a lesser payre beneth," these were no doubt played at intervals by Tallis, and the "lytell payre of organes" which stood in the Lady Chapel,† and valued at the dissolution of the Abbey "at xx^s" were played by John Boston. In 1546 he received "twenty pence for mending the organs."

* In the "*Liber Niger Dominus Regis*," *temp.* Edw. IV., the "Chaplenes and Clerkes of the Chappelle" were required to be "Shewinge in descant, clear voyced, well relished and pronouncynge, eloquent in readinge and suffyvente in organes playing."

† See History Lady Chapel (W. Winters), 1875.

John Boston was a Waltham man, and died sometime before 1564. As we find his wife died a "wedow" and was buried Jan. 30, 1564. The entries in the Parish Registers of Waltham, of this family, may be worth a place in these pages.

1564. Jan. 30, Jone Bostone Wedow. *buried*.
 1565. Sept. 28, James Bostone & Margaret Sanders. *married*.
 1570. Dec. 9, Annes Sanders the lat evant of everius boston. *buried*.
 1583. May 19, John Boston & Jone were maryed.
 1584. Feb. 21, Jone Boston daughter of Jhon Boston. *bapt*.
 March 31, Anne Boston daughter of Jhon Boston. *buried*.
 1609. July 26, John Boston a pore man. *buried*.

The history of Thomas Tallis is little known, except what may be gathered from his own works.* He was one of the greatest musicians of whom England can be proud; born early in the sixteenth century and received his musical training in St. Paul's School, under Thomas Mulliner, John Redford's predecessor. Tallis devoted himself chiefly to Church music, and studied with Heywood, Newman, Blitheman, Shelbye, and Allwood. It is not known whether Waltham was the first place in which he laboured in his profession; however, he appears to have served in this church in 1540. A few years after he composed and published, in Archbishop Parker's Psalter, eight tunes annexed to "the whole Psalter translated into English Metre." The music is prefaced with the following curious lines:—

"THE NATURE OF THE EIGHT TUNES.

- "The first is meeke, devout to see;
 The second sad, in majesty.
 The third doth rage, and roughly brayth;
 The fourth doth fawne, and flattery playeth.
 The fyfth delight, and laugheth the more;
 The sixt bewayleth, it weepeth full sore.
 The seventh tredeth stoute, in froward race;
 The eyghthe goeth wilde, in modest pace."

"The tenor of these partes be for the people when they will sing alone; the other partes put for greater queers (choirs) or to such as will sing or play them privately."

Tallis' great work on "Certain notes set forth in foure, and three partes, to be song at the Morning Communion, and Evening Praier," was printed and published by John Day, in 1560. In 1575 Tallis, in conjunction with his pupil William Bird,† published a collection of Motets (dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, in elegant Latin). He served as organist in the Chapel Royal under King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Elizabeth, and died November 23rd, 1585. His remains were buried in Greenwich Parish Church. Strype, in his continuation of Stow's Surrey, published in 1720, states that he found a brass plate in the chancel before the rails, with the annexed inscription thereon engraved. The old church was pulled down soon after 1720 and rebuilt, when the memorial brass was lost, but the inscription is preserved:—

* In Mr. Arber's "Transcript of the Stationers' Register" (Vol. I., p. 144), occurs the interesting note—"Master Birde and Master Tallis of her Maiesties Chappell. In this patent are included the musicke bookes whatsoever, and the printing of all ruled paper for the pricking of any songes to the lute, virginals, or other instruments: The paper is somewhat beneficiall, as for the musicke bookes, I would not provide necessarie furniture to have them. This patent is executed by Henry Binneman also."

† See Sir John Hawkins' History of Music.

"Entered here doth ly a worthy wyght,
 Who for long tyme in musick bore the bell:
 His name to shew, was Thomas Tallys hyght,
 In honest vertuous lyff he dyd excell
 He serv'd long tyme in chappel with grete prayse,
 Fower sovereygnes reygnes (a thing not often seene),
 I mean kyng Henry and prynce Edward's dayes,
 Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our quene.
 He maryed was, though children he had none,
 And lyv'd in love ful thre and thirty yeres
 Wyth loyal spowse, whos name yclypt was Jone,
 Who here entomb'd him company now bears.
 As he dyd lyve, so also did he dy,
 In myld and quyete sort, O happy man!
 To God ful oft for mercy did he cry,
 Wherefore he lyves, let deth do what he can."

We are told that in this old church there were inscriptions to the memory of Richard Bower, and Clement Adams, gentlemen of the Chapel Royal.* The autograph of Thomas Tallys, as before stated, is on the last leaf of Wylde's MS., appended to which is the name re-written in large Roman shaped characters with the following note—

"xxi gilt bookes in qto and octavo.
 x bookes in folio.
 iii fayre steth (!) gilt bookes."

On folio 124 occurs, in a later hand, "Liber Sanctæ Crucis de Waltham," see facsimile on Plate VI.

This valuable manuscript of John Wylde's is intitled "MONACORUM" (fol. 3), and divided into two parts; the first is called "*Musica Mannlis*," which extends to fol. 18, and the second "*Tonale*," begins at fol. 19; (fol. 27 is a double sheet). The preface or "*prologus*" commences—"Quia juxta sapientissimum Salomonem dura est, ut inferius emulatio." The writer expresses in the preface his determination to set forth the precepts of Boetius, Macrobius, and Guido, which had already provoked some to envy; he also professes to have gleaned much from these three writers, and intends not to deliver in his work their words, but their sentiments. The first portion of the volume, "*Musica Guidonis Monachi*," is not, it appears, a treatise by Guido, as indicated by the title, but an explanation of his principles. The first twenty-two chapters of the MS. chiefly relate to *Manual* music, so called from the hand on which notes are written (see Plate II. of Guidonian Hand), corresponding with the Gamut, or scale of music. Wylde observes that the Gamut is adapted to the hands of boys, as they can carry the scale about with them, and adds that the left hand is to be rather used than the right, because nearest the heart. No mention is made of secular music, but the whole volume is devoted to sacred song.

(To be continued.)

* Tallis' "Order of Daily Service," edited with historical introduction by E. F. Rimbault, LL.D., F.S.A. This work is beautifully got up.



Guidonian Hand, Lansdowne M.S. 763, Fol. 6.

(See also Harl. M.S.S. 281, Fol. 1.)

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THE LEE PENNY.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE legends respecting this celebrated charm gave rise to several interesting incidents in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Talisman." The amulet is a stone of a dark red colour and triangular shape, in size about half-an-inch upon each side, set in a piece of silver coin, which from the traces of a cross still discernible, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward the First.* It is affirmed that this curious piece of antiquity has been in the Lee family since a period immediately subsequent to the death of King Robert the Bruce. This monarch when on his death-bed intrusted Sir James Douglas—his dear and trusty friend—to carry his heart to Jerusalem, because, owing to his long war with England, he had been unable personally to assist in the Crusade. Sir James vowed on the honour of a knight faithfully to discharge the trust, and after Bruce's death, which occurred in 1329, had the monarch's heart enclosed in a silver case. Bearing the precious casket suspended from his neck, Sir James, attended by a suitable retinue, departed for the Holy Land, but learning on his journey that Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile, was at war with the Moorish chief Osmyn, of Grenada, he deemed assistance to the Christian in such a contest to be thoroughly in harmony with the purpose on which he had started. Engaging in the fray he was surrounded by horsemen, who rendered his escape impossible. In desperation he took the precious casket from his neck, and threw it before him, calling out:—"Onward, as thou wert wont, thou noble heart! Douglas will follow thee." He followed, and was immediately struck to the earth. His dead body was found after the battle resting on the heart of Bruce. Upon its recovery it was conveyed by his adherents homewards, and honourably buried in his own church of St. Bride, at Douglas. Bruce's heart was entrusted to Sir Simon Locard, and was eventually borne back to Scotland and deposited beneath the high altar of Melrose Abbey, where its site is still pointed out. The charming poetess, Mrs. Hemans, has some beautiful lines on Bruce's heart in Melrose Abbey, commencing:—

"Heart! that didst press forward still,
Where the trumpet's note rang shrill,
Where the knightly swords were crossing,
And the plumes like sea-foam tossing;
Leader of the charging spear,
Fiery heart!—and liest thou here?
May this narrow spot inurn
Aught that so could beat and burn."

* This is an error; Edward I. issued no coins of larger value than pennies.

The family name of Locard was changed to Lockheart or Lockhart; from the circumstance of Sir Simon's having carried the key of the casket was obtained as armorial insignia a heart with a lock, with the motto, "Corda serata pando." From the same incident the Douglas bears a human heart imperially crowned, and according to "Chambers's Book of Days," vol. ii. page 415, have in their possession an ancient sword, emblazoned with two hands holding a heart, and dated 1329, the year in which Bruce died. We gather from Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart proceeded to the Holy Land with such Scottish knights as had escaped the fate of their leader, and assisted for some time in the wars against the Saracens.

The following adventure is said to have befallen him; he made prisoner in battle an Emir of wealth and note. The aged mother of his captive came to the Christian camp to redeem her son from his captivity. Lockhart fixed the price at which his prisoner should ransom himself; and the lady pulling out a large embroidered purse proceeded to tell down the amount. In this operation, a pebble inserted in a coin, some say of the Lower Empire, fell out of the purse, and the Saracen matron testified so much haste to recover it as to give the Scottish knight a high idea of its value. "I will not consent," he said, "to grant your son's liberty, unless that amulet be added to his ransom." The lady not only consented to this, but explained to Sir Simon the mode in which the talisman was to be used. The water in which it was dipped operated as a styptic, as a febrifuge, and possessed several other properties as a medical talisman.

Sir Simon Lockhart, after much experience of the wonders which it wrought, brought it to his own country, and left it to his heirs, by whom, and by Clydeside in general, it was, and is still, distinguished by the name of the Lee Penny, from the name of his native seat of Lee.

The virtues were brought into operation by dipping the stone in water given to the diseased to drink, washing, at the same time, the part affected. No words were used in dipping the stone, or money permitted to be taken by the servants at Lee. People came from all parts of Scotland, and many places in England, to carry away water in which the stone had been dipped, to give to their cattle.

In the "History of the Siege and Sack of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Scots, in the year 1644," it is recorded—"As one of the natural sequents of prolonged distress, caused by this brave but foolhardy defence against overwhelming odds the plague broke out with fatal violence in Newcastle and Gateshead, as well as Tynemouth and Shields, during the following year. Great numbers of poor people were carried off by it; while tents were erected on Bensham Common, to which those infected were removed; and the famous Lee Penny was sent for out of Scotland, to be dipped in water for the diseased persons to drink, said to be a perfect cure. The inhabitants (that is to say, the corporation, we presume), gave a bond for a large sum in trust for the loan; and they thought the charm did so much good that they offered to pay the money down, and keep the marvellous penny with a stone in which it is inserted; but the proprietor, Lockhart, of Lee, would not part with it."

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We learn that many years ago, a remarkable cure is alleged to have been performed on Lady Baird, of Saughton Hall, near Edinburgh, who having been bitten by a mad dog, it resulted in hydrophobia. The Lee Penny was sent for, and she used it for some weeks, drinking and bathing in the water it had been dipped in, and she quite recovered. The most remarkable part of its history, as Sir Walter Scott says, "perhaps, was, that it so especially escaped condemnation when the Church of Scotland chose to impeach many other cures which savoured of the miraculous, as occasioned by sorcery, and censured the appeal of them, 'excepting only that of the amulet called the Lee Penny, to which it had pleased God to annex certain healing virtues which the Church did not presume to condemn.'"

The Lee Penny is preserved at Lee House, in Lanarkshire, the residence of the present representative of the family.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 40.)

111.—ST. WENN (5 bells).

1. I. P. : C. P. W. P. 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. I. P. : C. P. : W. P. 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. I. P. : C. P. : : W. P. 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. JOHN PRICE AND WM RETALLACK. C. W. I. P. : C. P. : W. P. 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
5. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE : : : JOHN PRICE :
WM RETALLACK.
On a second line,
C. WARDENS I. P. : C. P. : W. P. : : 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.

In order to defray the cost of casting this peal of bells, a rate was made in 1777 by the churchwardens, payable by the parishioners after the proportion of 1s. 8d. per acre. This realized £82 5s., a sum which proved insufficient. Another rate was therefore made after the proportion of 6d. per acre, amounting to £27 8s. 4d.

From an old parish book of St. Wenn, containing the accounts of the churchwardens from 1761 to 1824, we learn not only the above particulars, but also the disbursements of the churchwardens on account of the bells.

"The Disbursements of John Price and William Retallack for and towards Erecting new Bells they being Churchwardens for the year 1777—

To Drawing a Petition & Signing it to the Bishop	£0	5	0
To going St. Niot* to contract with the Bellfounders	0	5	0

* The Ponningtons were at St. Neot in 1777 casting a peal in an orchard near the church. (See *St. Neot*.)

To the Faculty for casting the Bells	4	9	11
To casting of Ditto and Additional Mettal.....	75	3	4
To Expence for Ditto	0	16	6
To carring and rec-rring Ditto	1	1	0
To postidge of Letters.....	0	2	8
	82	3	5"

"An Account of the Remainder of the Bell Rate paid by John Price and William Retalack, January 7th, 1779.

By Cash paid Mr. Penington as per receipt 25 0 0"

The total cost of casting and setting up this peal amounted therefore to £107 3s. 5d. No doubt the old bells were much injured in 1663, when the tower was struck by lightning and a great part of the church destroyed.

112.—WITHIEL (3 bells).

1. RICHARD : HOOKING 1741.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. : JAMES . MERIFIELD : W : P : 1741.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. : WILLIAM . ROBINSON . RECTOR : RALPH MARTON : PETTER . BETTI :
WARDNES.
Below on a second line, is the date 1741.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches. The D's, N's, and T's, are reversed on all the bells. William Robinson was instituted on Dec. 22, 1740.

Two broken bells were stowed away at the west end of the church, and were not accessible at the time of my visit in 1872.

113.—LANHYDROCK (1 bell).

The single bell which hangs in the tower of this church, evidently bears an inscription around the haunch, but owing to the corroded state of the metal, the characters have not been deciphered. The diameter at the mouth is 23½ inches.

HUNDRED OF WEST.

THE only mediæval bells in the hundred of West that have survived the re-casting of entire peals, so common in the east of Cornwall during the last century, are the trebles at St. Keyne and Lansallos. The former bears the legend—

W o c c m e n b i n n d e p e l l o c u n t a n o c i u n l e b s

and the latter a simple invocation to St. Margaret. On this bell is the cross (fig. 11), with the shields (figs. 19 and 20), while that at St. Keyne displays the founder's mark i t, with the figure of a bell (fig. 2), as at Perranarworthal.

An inventory of the church bells in the hundred of West was made by order of the Crown in April, 3 Edward VI., the commissioners appointed for that purpose being "Richard Eggecombe Knyght, John Trelawny Esquyer, and William Bere." In the following abstract the names of the parishes have been arranged in alphabetical order.

<i>Boconnock</i>	The said p'yshen's haue three belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Brodok</i>	The said p'yshen's haue three belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Cardynham</i>	Itm ffoure belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Seynt Clerc</i>	Itm ffoure belles hangyng yn theire toure.
<i>Duloe</i>	It. iij belles hanging in theire tower.
<i>St. Keyne</i>	It. iij belles hanging in the tower.
	It. a leche bell.
<i>Lanraythou</i>	It. iij belles hanging in theire tower.
<i>Lannolous</i>	Itm three belles hangyng yn theire towre.
	Itm a leche belle.
<i>Lanteglos and the</i>	Itm ffoure belles hangyng in theire towre.
<i>towne of Polruan</i>	Itm a leche belle.
	Itm yn the towre of the chapell at Polruan tow belles.
<i>Lezard & the boroghe</i>	It. in the bell house are iij belles.
<i>of the same</i>	It. in the old tower ij small belles.
	It. in iij chapelles of the sayd p'ishe iij small belles.
	It. ij leche belles.
<i>St. Martyn & the</i>	It. there remayneth in the tower of the p'ishe iij belles.
<i>towne of Est Loo</i>	
<i>The chapell in the</i>	It. in the steple there remayneth iij belles.
<i>towne of Est Loo</i>	
<i>Morwall</i>	Itm three belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Seynt Nyot</i>	Itm ffoure belles hangyng yn the toure.
	Itm a sacryng belle.
	Itm tow lyche belles.
<i>Synt Nyghton</i>	Itm tow belles hangyng yn theire towre wherof on'
	bylle is solde. Sold by thassent of the hole p'ysh for
	mete drynke and horsages for the caryng of men of the
	seid p'ysh when they whent west to resiste the last
	co'mocion.
<i>Playnte</i>	It thre belles hangyng in theire tower.
<i>St. Fynnok</i>	It iij belles hangyng in theire tower.
<i>Tallan & the towne</i>	It thre belles hanging in theire tower.
<i>of West Looe</i>	It to the sayd chappell belongeth ij belles hangyng in theire
	tower.
<i>Seynt Vepe</i>	Itm three belles hangyng yn the towre.
	Itm tow leche belles.
<i>Warlegan</i>	The said p'yshen's haith three belles hangyng in theire toure.
	Itm a lytlye belle.
	Itm a saunce belle.
<i>Seynt Wynnoas</i>	Itm three belles yn theire towre hangyng.

114.—BOCONNOC (1 bell).

1. MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE UNTO THE LORD G. M. F. 1840.

THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1840.

Diameter at the mouth, 21½ inches. The initials "G. M. F." stand for the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, patron of the living, and for many years resident at Boconnoc House.

There were formerly three bells, hung in a kind of shed, or detached belfry in the churchyard, within two feet of the ground, and sounded by means of a wooden handle similar to that of a pump. The apparatus, however, at length became neglected, and out of repair, and two of the bells were stolen; the third, however, was recast, as above, and now hangs in a turret at the south-west corner of the church.

115.—BROADOAK (5 bells)

1. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST ANNE LADY GRENVILLE 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 24 inches; weight, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.

2. ON EARTH PEACE GOODWILL TO MEN HON. G. M. FORTESCUE 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches; weight, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

3. IN HONOUR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY A T RECTOR 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches; weight, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.


4. REJOICE WITH THEM THAT DO REJOICE J. B. W. C. C. W. 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches; weight, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs.

5. WEEP WITH THEM THAT WEEP J. B. W. C. C. W. 1845.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches; weight, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

These bells were recast from four old ones with additional metal by Mears. The old third was inscribed "*In honorem Beata Maria Virginis*," the Virgin Mary being the patron saint of the church. It was the gift of a former rector. The legend, reproduced in English on the new third bell is followed by the initials of the Rev. Arthur Tatham, who was instituted to the united rectories of Broad oak and Bocombe, on Oct. 29, 1832, and to whom I am indebted for the foregoing information.

116.—CARDYNHAM (5 bells).

1. D . . . H T W O (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2. D H T : W O (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
3. : DAN . HENWOOD : THO . WOOD : CH . WARD* . C (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
4. WILL . GLYNN  (shield bearing the arms of Glynn, of Glynn, Cardynham, three salmon spears points downwards) : A . R : 1714 . O (skeleton of a bell) P O
Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
5. JOHN : BAKER REC : DAN : HENWOOD THO : WOOD* C (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.
The "N" in "Henwood" is reversed. All the letters are Roman capitals, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. John Baker, the rector named on this bell, was instituted to the rectory of Cardynham on Oct. 10, 1701. Diameter at the mouth, 42 inches.

It is said that these bells are seldom rung owing to the insecure state of the upper part of the tower.

117.—ST. CLEER (6 bells).

1. I . P C . P 1789.
Diameter at the mouth, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2. I . P C . P 1789.
Diameter at the mouth, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
3. I . P C . P 1789.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD O I . P C . P : 1789 O
Diameter at the mouth, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845.
Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
6. JOHN JOPE M : A O I . P C . P 1789.
Diameter at the mouth, 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. "John Jope, M. A.," was instituted to the rectory of St. Cleer on Nov. 13, 1776.

On a wooden partition blocking up the tower arch are some belfry rhymes, almost identical with those at Wendron already given. They are headed—"The Bingers' Articles."

118.—DULOE (6 bells).

1. G. MEARS & CO FOUNDERS LONDON 1861.
Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches.
2. RICHARD : CLEMENS : WARDEN (border ornament) C : P : FOVNDER : 1753 (border ornament).
In Roman capitals about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869.
On the haunch, and with the royal arms in relief and the word "PATENT" on the waist. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. G MEARS & CO FOVNDERS LONDON 1861.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.

5. .: CHRISTOPHER : TREIS : ESQR : ISAAC : MILLES : VICAR : C . P : 1755 :
(border ornament).
A casting similar to the 2nd and 6th bells. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
6. .: JOHN : ANSTIS : ESQR .: THE : R^d. M^r : MILLES : VICAR (border ornament)
c (skeleton of a bell) P (skeleton of a bell) F .: 1753 (border ornament).
The initials "C P F" stand for "Christopher Pennington Founder."
Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.

Isaac Milles, whose name appears on the 5th and 6th bells, was instituted to the vicarage of Duloe, on Nov. 5, 1746.

119.—ST. KEYNE (4 bells).

1. *V o c tu men binu de pello cuncta nocina lebs* (founder's mark, fig. 2, turned topey-turvy). In black letter characters, with a small Lombardic "V" as an initial letter, the word "cuncta" having been impressed upside down. The word "lebs" is redundant, either having been put in by mistake or to fill up the line. Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. This bell is broken, and in 1873 was lying on the ground. It has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. I . P 1799 O
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. WIL : LARKE : IO : ANGER : WARDEN (stop) T (skeleton of a bell) P (stop) I
(skeleton of a bell) P (stop) 1663 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches. The "n" in "Anger" is reversed.

The following rhymes, on the authority of a correspondent to *Notes and Queries* (2nd S. xi. 284), were formerly in this church. They are not now to be seen:—



"Aloud let silence first proclaimed be,
And by consent let's make it our decree,
And fix such laws in our society,
Which, being observed, will keep sobriety.
Who swears or curses in an angry mood,
Quarrels or strikes, although he draws no blood
Who wears a hat or spur, o'erturns a bell,
Or by unskilful handling mars a peal,
He shall pay sixpence for each single crime,
'Twill make him cautious at another time.
And if the sexton's fault it chance to be,
We'll lay on him a double penalty.
A blessing let us crave on Church and King,
And peaceably let us begin to ring.

G. Hicks }
& } 1774 . Churchwardens."
J. Johns }

120.—LANREATH (6 bells).

1. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
5. EDWARD BURN AND HENRY . COSENTINE C . W : I . P AND CO. 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
6. JOSHUA HOWELL RECTOR I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE.
Immediately below the word "grave," I . P 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches. Joshua Howell was instituted to the rectory of Lanreath, on Dec. 16, 1740.

121.—LANSSALLOS (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 11)  (shield fig. 19) *Santa Margareta Ora Pro Nobis*  (shield fig. 20).
The capital letters are Lombardic, with black letter text. Diameter at the mouth, 84 inches.
2. This bell is completely broken, and only a fragment remains, the smaller pieces of metal having all been stolen. The inscription encircled the haunch in two lines. Mr. T. Q. Couch has preserved in *Notes and Queries* (1st S. xi. p. 100) a portion of the legend. He says, "On putting together the fragments of one of the other bells, it was found to bear the initials of the donors and an inscription in modern characters, of which I could only discover these words:

In May we cast this.....
To pray and hear his word divine."


Only the four last words are now visible. The lettering is in broad, flat Roman capitals, about 1½ inch high, and resembles that used by the Purdues in the seventeenth century. Diameter at the mouth, about 84 inches.

3. This bell is broken, and all the fragments bearing any inscription have been stolen. Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.

122.—LANTIGLOS-JUXTA-POWEY (6 bells).

1. I . P . : : . C . P . : : . W . P . : : . 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. I . P . : C . P . : W . P . : : . 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. I P C P W P 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
4. I . P . : : . C . P . : : . W . P . : : . 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
5. SAMUEL BROAD AND GEORGE HARRIS C . W . : : . I . P . : C . P . : W . P . : 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE THOMAS SUTTON VICAR
I . P AND CO :
On a second line is the date 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches. Thomas Sutton was instituted to this vicarage on March 4, 1771, on the presentation of Thomas Pitt, Esq.

123.—LISKEARD (6 bells).

1. P : F : HONY : D : D VICAR
On a second line immediately below,
JAMES CLOGG & HENRY IBBOTSON : C : W 1819 O O I : P O
This is one of Pennington's bells. Diameter at the mouth, 82½ inches.
Dr. Peter Frye Hony, during whose incumbency this bell was cast, was instituted to the vicarage of Liskeard in 1807.
2. THOMAS : DENNIS : GENT : JOHN : QINE : CH : WARDENS : 1755 :
The N's in "Dennis" and "Qine" are reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
3. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825 
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
4. IOHNY : HONY : VICAR : THOMAS : TROTT : MAYOR : F . Q : 1755.
This bell is cracked and cramped up with iron. It is still, however, rung with the other bells of the peal. Diameter at the mouth, 86½ inches. This and the second bell cost £26 & 6d. (Allen's *Liskeard*). John Hony was instituted to this vicarage on Oct. 11, 1742.
5. I C : W . R : WDS . : . I . PENNINGTON . FECIT : N . P : 1735 :
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.

6. MR : JAMES : MACEY : MAYOR : WILLIAM : HOSKIN : AND : THOMAS :
 HOCKIN : CH : WARDENS : C . P . 1758.
 From the final initials this bell appears to have been cast by one of
 the Penningtons. It cost £29 Os. 7d. (Allen's *Listcard*). Diameter at the
 mouth, 44½ inches.

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1684 is the following entry :—

"T. Beaskam for new casting the great bell £16."

This founder cast a peal for St. Winnow in 1714 (see *post*), and it would seem not im-
 probable, that he cast those bells in Cornwall which bear a crowned bust (perhaps of
 Charles II.), without any founder's name or initials. This bust has been noticed on
 bells at St. Ewe, Luxulyan, and Mevagissey, dated 1684; at Perranuthnoe, 1688;
 at Lanlivery, 1706; all of which have lettering of the same style, and have hitherto
 been unassigned to any maker.

124.—ST. MARTIN-JUXTA-LOOE (4 bells).

1. : : IONA^a TOVP REC I HARRIS AND . I BRAY C W : : I : HOSKIN MAYOR :
 F : FECIT.

Immediately below is the date 1784.

Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches. Jonathan Toup was instituted to this
 rectory on July 28, 1750. He died in 1785 at the age of 72, prebendary of
 Exeter. He was a learned classical annotator.

2. REV . W . FARWEL RECTOR . W . DAVEY AND W . TICKELL WARDENS .
 (ornament).

On a line immediately below,

W. B. HAMBELING FOUNDER BLACKAULTON DEVON . 1832 . (ornament).
 Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.

3. IONA^a TOVP : RECTOR : JOHN BRAY : WALDRON DYER : C : W : C : F (figure of
 a bell) 1754 (skeleton of a bell repeated three times).
 The N's in "John" and "Waldron" are reversed. Diameter at the mouth,
 35½ inches.

4. PHILIP . PINE REC WALTER VINE JOHN KELLEY CH WARDENS C . P . F . 1731.
 The N's are all reversed, as well as the 7 in the date. Diameter at the
 mouth, 40½ inches. Philip Pine was instituted to the rectory of St. Martin-
 juxta-Looe on Dec. 31, 1720.

125.—MORVAL (5 bells).

1. G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858.

Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.

2. : : THOMAS : LITTLE CH : WARDENS : : C (skeleton of a bell) F : :
 1715 : :
 Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.

3. : : JOHN : RICHARDSON : VIO : : I (skeleton of a bell) F : : 1715 :
 PHILIP : : MAYOW : ESQ : :
 The date has the 7 and 5 reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
 Philip Mayow, Esq., possessed the manor of Bray in the parish of Morval.
 John Richardson was instituted to this vicarage on Jan. 23, 1691-2.

4. JOHN FRANSIS . BVLLOR : ESQ : I (skeleton of a bell) F : : 1715.
 The date has the 7 and 5 reversed, as on the third bell. Diameter at the
 mouth, 33½ inches. The manor of Morval has belonged to the Bullor
 family for more than two centuries.

5. JOHN : BVLLOR : ESQ . C (skeleton of a bell) F : : 171 : :
 The last figure in the date has either been filed away, or else was not
 pressed on the mould. The "N" in "John" is reversed. Diameter at
 the mouth, 36 inches.

It is noticeable that on the 2nd and 5th bells we have the initials C P, while on the
 3rd and 4th I P, though all apparently cast at the same time, and at the same foundry.
 The initials, of course, are those of the Penningtons, who cast so many bells in Corn-
 wall and Devon.

126.—ST. NEOT (6 bells).

1. I. P. : C. P. : W. P. . . . 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. JN^o : WHITE I. P. : C. P. : W. P. : 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. I. P. : C. P. : W. P. . . . 1777
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. I. P. : C. P. : W. P. . . . 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
5. JOHN . GEDYE . AND STEPHEN HENWOOD : C. W. I. P. : C. P. : W. P. : 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
6. SAMUEL THOMAS VICAR . WILLIAM MORSHEAD ESQ^r . I. P. AND CO. 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches. Samuel Thomas was instituted to the vicarage of St. Neot on March 15, 1756.

These bells are said to have been cast in an orchard near the village. In a terrier dated 1727, it is stated that "the tower is not so well built as the church; but it is made all of good stone, and has in it five good tuneable bells, and a good clock."

127.—ST. NIGHTON'S CHAPEL (1 bell).

The chapel of St. Nighton, in the parish of St. Winnow, has one bell inscribed I. P. 1771, the diameter at the mouth being 24 inches. The tower is said to have contained five or six bells in the seventeenth century, which were melted down during the Civil War for warlike purposes. The upper stages of the tower were also destroyed. In 3 Edward VI. there were two bells hanging in the tower, one of which, however, had been sold; and according to a survey made as early as 1281, this chapel then possessed one bell.

128.—PELYNT (4 bells).

1. : X : IONATHAN : TRELAUNY : : K. B. : T. C. : I. H. P. : 1683.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. T. C. : I. H. : 1683 : : C. W. : P. P. : . . .
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
3. JOHN HILL AND JOSEPH THOMAS : C. W. . . . I. P. AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
4. 1613 (the 3 inverted). On the haunch are also two rectangular stamps (1½ by 1½ in.), one bearing a fleur-de-lys surmounted by a crown, and the other a rose surmounted by a crown. Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.

129.—ST. PINNOCK (4 bells).

1. I. P. 1803 O
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. I : P 1803.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. I : P 1803.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. WILLIAM HARDING & HEEKIAL CRAGO C : W I. P 1803.
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.

(To be continued.)

THE KENT BRANCH OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF VALOIGNS.

BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THE Valoigns had their origin in Peter de Valoniis, a great baron in the reigns of William the Conqueror, and Rufus, and a part of that of Henry I. He held, according to Dugdale (Baronage of England, i. p. 441), no less than fifty-seven Knights' fees in the several counties of Essex (twelve), Cambridge (one), Lincoln (one), Hants (seventeen), Norfolk (twenty), and Suffolk (six), in the last of which was seated the head of his barony, at Orford Castle. Of his immediate descendants there is an important pedigree in the Harleian Collection, No. 2188, fo. 24, apparently not exactly in accordance with generally received ideas, but since it does not affect the Kent branch in any way, I must leave the unravelling of it to other hands.

Philipot tells us ("Villare Cantianum," p. 274) that "Rualon," Sheriff of Kent, A°. 31 Hen. I.,* was of this name, and that he resided by turns at his different estates in the county—Tremworth, in Crundale; Swerdling, in Petham; and Repton, in Ashford; and he says, further, that in the Pipe roll he is written of the second of these places, but I cannot verify this latter statement from the published record.

At that time the Sheriffs had the counties "in ferm;" Rualon accounting for his at £260 *ad pensam*, and £76 and 20d. *numero*. These terms are explained at length by Madox, in his invaluable History of the Exchequer (p. 187), who says that *ad pensam* signified by weight, and the payer making good the deficiency if any; *numero* being payment by tale; and that there was a third method of receiving money in the Exchequer, *ad scalum*, which was an addition of 6d. for every pound or twenty shillings of silver, to turn the scale that the King might not lose his weight. Whether, or no, Rualon was really a Valoigns, is a question which it would be difficult at the present time to settle satisfactorily. Perhaps Philipot took him to be the same with the "Ruallo de Valon" of Kent, who held three fees at the Aid of A°. 14 Hen. II. ("Liber Niger Scaccario." Hearne, p. 54). At length, however, an undoubted member of the family, which, at first seated at Orford Castle, had by this time extended its branches into many other counties, is met with in connection with this high office in Kent. According to the Pipe Rolls, "Alan de Valeines" was Sheriff from A°. 31 Hen. II. to A°. 1 Rich. I. inclusive. Philipot says that he resided alternately, after the custom of his ancestors, at Tremworth, Swerdling, and Repton, aforesaid; being frequently written in deeds "de Tremworth." Dugdale states that he was a great baron in his time, and married to Helen de Alvestan; adding that he died without issue prior to A°. 6 Rich. I., his estates descending to his brother Robert, who ended in two daughters. This, if

* The roll in which he is mentioned was in Philipot's time thought to be, as endorsed inaccurately, of A°. 1 Hen. II., and he refers to it accordingly as such.

true, would have terminated the interest of the family in this county, at least so far as the above manors were concerned, but the "Testa de Nevill" gives, not very long after (A°. 20 Hen. III.), the "heirs of Hamo de Valoigns" in respect of one of them, Tremworth—the Hamo alluded to would appear to be "Hamo de Valoigns, junior," son of that Hamo de Valoigns (evidently a man of note, and a Justiciary in Ireland, in the reign of John)* who is mentioned in connection with Kent in the Fine Rolls A°. 1199, 1201, etc. (Hardy "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus;")—and Swerdling, too, was held A°. 7 John (1205) by Waresius de Valoigns (ibid p. 299), who deceased soon after, for in the same year reference is made to the wardship of his three heirs (ibid pp. 331 and 344). John de Valoigns, of Swerdling, mentioned in a Fine of A°. 8 Hen. III. (Philipot "Fines of Kent temp. Hen. III., Lansdowne MS. No. 267, fo. 9) was possibly one of those heirs, and the person of same name who in the "Testa de Nevill" holds half a fee in Crundale (p. 206) and a whole fee in West Sutton (p. 205) of the above-mentioned heirs of Hamo de Valoigns, junior.

By A°. 45 Hen. III. Swerdling had descended to another Waresius† who, in a deed of that year, in which he referred to his manor of Swerdling, styled himself "of Repton" (Philipot "Villare Cantianum," p. 56), which shows that the latter seat, also, had got into the possession of this branch of the family. In the following year this same Waresius is described as "deforciant" in a Fine relating to Crundale, etc., in which Maria de Valoigns is referred to as "querent" (Philipot's Fines of Kent temp. Hen. III. (Lansdowne MS., No. 267, fo. 69). She apparently held land in dower as widow to one of the branch seated at Tremworth, her name occurring in connection with the manor of Aldington, in Thurnham, in a Fine of A°. 52 Hen. III. (Lansdowne MS., No. 267, fo. 73,) and she still possessed a moiety of that manor, conjointly with Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, de Septvans, as late as the commencement of Edward I.'s reign (vide Rotuli Hundredorum, i. 223). From the 3rd to the middle of the 6th year of Edward I., when, according to Hasted (Hist. of Kent iii., 259) he died, William de Valoigns, of Tremworth,‡ perhaps her son, filled the office of Sheriff for the county. His son, also William, was knighted at the siege of Carlaverock, A°. 28 Edw. I. (1300), and paid aid for lands in Crundale six years later, at the making Edward of Carnarvon a Knight ("Tenures of Kent," Lansdowne MS., No. 309, fo. 4, etc.), when Gunnora de Valoigns, in all probability his mother, and widow to

* Also Sheriff of Cambs. and Hants, by his deputy "Ruelendus de Valcignes," during half of the 3rd year of John (vide list of Sheriffs in 31st Annual Report of Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records).

† He seems to have been son to the above John. Among the Cobham muniments was a notification (*sine data*) from John de Verdun to his half-brother Sir Waresius de Valoynes, son of John de Valoynes and Matilda, relict of the father of said John de Verdun. ("Collect. Top. et Genealogica" vii. p. 347).

‡ Hasted (at same place, i.e. account of *Repton*) says that he is written of both Swerdling and Repton, but he does not state his authority, and, doubtless, it is a misrepresentation, for the manors in question were at that time, as we gather from various sources, in the possession of another branch altogether.

William the Sheriff, held Tremworth. As an instance of the singular customs of the times, it may be mentioned that this doughty Carlawe-rock veteran held of Edward in capite, a moiety of the manor of Maplescomp, by the service of providing a halfpenny for the King's offering whenever he might come to hear mass at that place. (Blount's "Ancient Tenures," p. 29).

By this time the manor of Swerdling had descended to "Sir" Waresius de Valoigns, who then accounted for it. A Waresius, but whether he or not it is difficult to say, was Juror at Canterbury twenty-seven years earlier (A^o. 7 Edw. I., vide "Parliamentary Writs"). "Sir" Waresius, however, it was, probably, who represented the county as Knight of the Shire in the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 34th years of that reign.

At the levying of the Aid in the last of these years, already referred to, Margeria de Valoigns answered for Repton, which seems to have become separated from its ancient manorial adjunct, Swerdling, being, no doubt, held by her in right of dowry, as widow of one of a younger branch of those seated at the latter place.

The line at Tremworth died out soon after. The last we hear of William de Valoigns is in the 4th year of Edward II., when he is recorded as a leader of the levies raised in Kent for the Scotch war, but in the same year Thomas de Sandwich was appointed to the post in his stead ("Parliamentary Writs"), which promotion was possibly consequent upon his decease; and at the levying of the next Aid A^o. 20 Edw. III., both Tremworth and Crundale were answered for by strangers. Of the Swerdling branch, Waresius, no doubt the Sir Waresius already chronicled, was Conservator of the Peace in the 1st and 7th years of Edward II., (Philipot is decidedly wrong in saying that this office was first inaugurated by Edward III., see Villare Cantianum," p. 35), and again Knight of the Shire in the 2nd year of that reign. The Waresius, however, who, with Henry de Valoigns and Thomas, his brother, of Repton, unlawfully chased deer in the Earl of Pembroke's Park, at Brabourne, Kent, in A^o. 17, Edw. II. (vide "Parliamentary Writs," i. 880), seems to have been a later owner of Swerdling. Perhaps he is the same with the Waresius de Valoigns created Admiral of the Fleet from the Thames mouth westward A^o. 1 Edw. III. (Rymer's *Fœdera* iv. 284.)* But at the making the Black Prince a Knight A^o. 20 Edw. III., Swerdling had also passed away to strangers; and of their three ancient seats in the country, one alone remained in the name, *i.e.* Repton, where dwelt the Henry de Valoigns above-mentioned, who was Sheriff in the 14th year of Edw. III., and at the levying of the Aid six years later paid for the manor. In this Aid mention is again made of his brother Thomas, and of *Waresius, son to the latter*, and consequently *nephew* to Henry de Valoigns (see Lansdowne MS., No. 309, fo. 137 and 140).

Philipot states that Henry de Valoigns, of Repton, left two sons,

* Hasted's account of the Valoigns family is singularly inaccurate; for instance, he refers ("Hist. of Kent," iii. 737) to same place in the "*Fœdera*" for proof that Alan de Valoigns, Sheriff of Kent from the 31st year to the end of Henry III., as he says, was Admiral of the Fleet A^o. 1 Edward I. (!)

Waresius, who, married to the daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Hougham, had issue two daughters only, subsequently the wives of Thos. Aldon and Thos. Fogge; and Stephen, who settled at Gore-court, in Otham. I much incline to doubt the whole of this tale. There seems every reason to believe that *two* heiresses of the Houghams, at no very distant period from each other, married into the family of Valoigus, which acquired more or less of the patrimony of Hougham by these matches. For, irrespective of Matilda, daughter of Robert de Hougham (who was alive as late as A°. 11 Edw. III.), married to a Waresius de Valoigns, according to Philipot, we find by the records an earlier Waresius de Valoigns in A°. 2 Edw. III. son to Elene de Bourne, quondam wife of a Valoigns, and daughter of Robert de Hougham, to whom said Waresius is one heir. (Calend. Inq. Post-Mortem, iii. p. 437). The Houghams mostly bore the name of Robert. One died A°. 29 Edw. I. He seems to have been the son of a Hougham whose Post-Mortem Inquisition we do not possess. That of Robert de Hougham, who was aged 24 in A°. 2 Edw. I., does not appear to be extant either. The latter, eight years of age only when his father* Robert de Hougham died in A°. 42 Hen. III., was, however, in all probability father to the Robert who left a son, also Robert, aged but nine in the above 29th year of Edw. I. I take it that Elene de Bourne was sister to this minor, and that upon his death (he was dead A° 10 Edw. II.), when an inquiry was ordered to be made as to the disposition of his estates, she, or her heirs, succeeded to a portion of his inheritance. The Robert de Hougham, father to Matilda, wife of Waresius de Valoigns, of Repton, must therefore have belonged to another branch of the family.

Moreover a younger branch of the Valoigns had been for a long time seated at Otham, that place having come into the family with Loretta, only child of Peter de Otham, who answered for it at the marriage of the King's sister in A°. 20 Hen. III. (Testa de Nevill). This Loretta married a William de Valoigns, whom she survived, according to Hasted, the place at her death reverting to her two sons, Walter and Robert. They paid Aid for it in A°. 34 Edw. I., and in A°. 9 Edw. II., Robert, son of Walter, and his uncle Robert, were certified as Lords of the Manor there. One of the Valoigns of Otham, it was, undoubtedly, and not, as Philipot says, a member of the Repton branch, who married the co-heiress of the *principal* Hougham, for the records tell us, as I have said, that in A°. 2 Edw. III. Waresius de Valoigns, son of Elene de Bourne, was one of the heirs of Robert de Hougham, and this Waresius had a Charter of Free Warren for *Hougham*, Elmestede, and *Otham* in A°. 14 Edw. III. ("Calend. Rot. Chartarum," p. 175). In the following 20th year of Edw. III. his widow Isabella (vide Lansdowne MSS., Nos. 309 and 276), not Isabella widow of "*Walter*," as Hasted incorrectly has it, replied, together with other persons, for the Manor of Otham, and Stephen de Valoigns, who subsequently possessed Gore-court, in

* Planché ("Hist. of Ash") interposes an additional generation between the two, and makes him his *grandfather*, but this is, on the face of it, clearly incorrect.

Otham, was, in my estimation, son of the above Waresius, and not of Waresius, of Repton.

On the other hand, the Waresius, of Repton, alluded to by Philipot, appears to me to be identical with the son of Thomas de Valoigns. The names of both father and son, I have already mentioned as occurring in the Aid of A^c. 34 Edw. I. In this case, however, it must be inferred, of necessity, that Henry de Valoigns died without issue, when Repton descended to his nephew; Philipot's statement to the effect that the said Waresius and Stephen, of Gore-court, were his *sons* being erroneous throughout. One of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Waresius, of Repton, married into the Fogge family (which eventually absorbed almost all the patrimony of this ancient line); but the other estates of Valoigns (of the Otham branch, *i.e.* Hougham, etc.) did not, apparently, merge into that name until a later date. The two families, out-going and in-coming, seem to have been closely connected about this time, and in a window of Ashford Church, was formerly the representation of a Valoigns with his two wives, one the daughter of Haut, the other of Fogge (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., No. 5479, fo. 32).

Hasted says (iv. 531, t.) that Johanna, daughter of Sir Stephen de Valence, and wife of Sir Thomas Fogge, who died in 1425, was of the blood royal of England, being descended on the father's side from William, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother by the mother to Henry III. The absurdity of this idle story is palpable, the male descendants of William de Marescall having failed with Adomar de Valence in Edward II.'s reign. I suspect that this Sir Stephen de Valence is nothing more than a later member of the Otham branch of Valoigns, then got to be written so, and that it was by his heiress that the *Hougham* estates of Valoigns came into the Fogge family.

But to return to Stephen,* son of Waresius of the Otham line. I find that he was a man of much eminence in his time, acting as one of the Conservators of the Peace for Kent in the 29th and 81st years of Edw. III., and 1st year of Richard II., as also sitting in Parliament as Knight of this Shire in the 42nd year of the former King. He it was, doubtless, to whom Michael Lord Poyning's bequeathed his crest by will in 1347; and he is also, probably, the Sir Stephen de Valence who had the Manor of Stouting, in Kent, willed him by Sir Walter de Paveley, Knt., Nov. 21, 1379 ("Testamenta Vetusta," p. 160.) Besides him, the last Valoigns of any note on record is John de Valoigns, presumably related to the Repton branch, since his wife Elizabeth, Countess of Atholl, was buried in Ashford Church. A writer in "Archæologia Cantiana" (i. p. 182-3), referring to this lady's brass as depicted in the MS. notes of Sir Edward Dering, from the Surrenden Library, remarks that the name of her second husband is invariably rendered in the records "Malweyn;" but Harl. MS., No. 5805, fo. 380, to a drawing of the brass appends, no doubt from the monument itself, then, to that extent, intact, "renupta Joh'e

* Dugdale says (Bar. i. 512) that Joane, daughter of Geoffrey de Say, who died A^c. 33 Edw. III., married secondly Stephen de Valoignes, by whom this person is doubtless intended.

Valoyns," which not only accounts for the presence of the Valoyns head-dress, and the circumstance of her burial at Ashford, but also the occurrence of the arms of this family on her tomb.

In conclusion, I submit a few extracts from the Rolls of Arms, etc., showing the coat armour adopted by the Valoigns family at various stages of their career in Kent.

1. Or, 3 pales nebulée *gules*; formerly in Canterbury Cathedral (vide Addit. MS., No. 5479, fo. 123, where the 1603-24 authority says that it was among the 12 that were "on the South Syde windowe in the Bodye of the Church." Mr. Hasted there ascribes it to Valoigns, and elsewhere (Hist. of Kent, i. lxxx.) to Ruale de Valoigns, Sheriff of Kent, temp. Hen. I. Harris also ("Hist. of Kent,") states, upon the authority of the Dering MSS. at Surrenden, that these were at one time the arms of the family in Kent.
2. Or, 3 pales wavy *gules*; "Wm. de Valoignes" (? of Tremworth, Sheriff of Kent A^c. 8-6 Edw. I.)—"Dering" Roll (Hen. III. and Edw. I.), Harl. 6137, fo. 90.
3. Argent, 3 pales wavy *gules*; "Mr. Wm. de Valoynes" (? of Tremworth, son to above).—"Camden" Roll (Edw. I.), Harl. 6137, fo. 71.
4. Paly wavy, *argent* and *gules*; "Wm. de Valoniis" (? the same).—"Parliamentary" Roll (Edw. II.), "Parliamentary Writs."
5. Paly wavy, *or* and *gules*; "Sire Henry de Valoignes" (? of Repton), Sheriff of Kent A^c. 14, Edw. III.)—"Boroughbridge" Roll (A^c. 15 Edw. II.) "Parliamentary Writs."
6. Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, *or* and *gules*; "Monsire Warren de Valoines" (of Repton).—"Cotgrave's" Roll of Edw. III., published by Nicolas, 1829.
7. Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, . . . and To memory of a Valoigns, who married the daughters of Haut and Fogge, formerly in a window of Ashford Church.—Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., No. 5479, fo. 32.
8. Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, and on brass of Elizabeth, Countess of Atholl, wife of John Valoynes, in Ashford Church. She died A^c. 49 Edw. III. (1375).—Brit. Mus. Harl. MS., No. 5805, fo. 330.
9. Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, *argent* and *gules*; "Wm. de Valoynes."—"Jenyns" Roll (Edw. III. or Ric. II.) Harl. 6589, fo. 90.
10. Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, *argent* and *gules*, a label *azure*; "Wm. de Valoynes le fitz."—"Jenyns" Roll (Edw. III. or Ric. II.) Harl. 6589, fo. 90.
11. Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, *or* and *gules*, and a bordure *ermine*; "Ralph de Valoyns."—"Jenyns" Roll (Edw. III. or Ric. II.) Harl. 6589, fo. 90.
12. Or, 3 palets wavy *gules*, and a bordure *ermine*; "Monst. Stephen Valans."—Roll of Ric. II. Published by Willement.
13. *Gules*, frettée of 6 pieces, . . . "Warois de Valoynes" (? of Swardling).—"Dering" Roll (Hen. III. and Edw. I.) Harl. 6137 fo. 90.
14. *Gules*, frettée of 6 pieces, *ermine*; "Mr. Werries de Valoynes" (? of Swardling).—"Camden" Roll (Edw. I.) Harl. 6137, fo. 71.
15. Barrée nebulée, of 6 pieces, and; "St. Stephen Valonijs" (? of Otham).—Kent Roll (Edw. II.) Harl. 6137, fo. 98.

* This, if not an error of the transcriber, is a very singular departure from the ancient coat. There occurs also in the "Segar" Roll (Harl. 6137, fo. 63^b) another remarkable deviation from the ordinary arms of the family, i.e., "John de Valoins," *Sable*, a maunch *Argent*, but there is no reason for supposing this last person to have had any connection with Kent.

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY OF THORNHAGH; FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. OF 1683.

COMMUNICATED BY CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

(Continued from page 44).

It is now more than time to come to Robert Thornagh, son and heire (and next successor) of the aforesaid Avery; the first mention I yet find of him is in his ffather's will and testam^t.^a dat. 2 Dec., an. 1511 (3 H. 8) and next in his own^b will and testament, dated 1 Sept, an. 1516 (8 H. 8), wherein he is stiled of Sturton (as his ffather was), and therein mentioneth Anthony and John, his sons; but y^e person imployed to take some noates out of this (as well as y^e former) will, omitted to take notice of y^e date of their probats, that I want meanes to know the time of his death, but that he lived many years after y^e date of this will is evident by^c a writing dated 3 June, 26 H. 8, an. 1534, wherein his son Anthony is stiled son and heire apparent of Rob^t. Thornagh, w^h would have been needless had not the ffather been then alive. Though in his said will he is intituled to Sturton, yet never y^e less, I suppose, he might (as well as his ffather) have his seat at ffenton (that being within y^e parish of Sturton), and do apprehend that he died before 37 H. 8, his said son Anthony being then stiled of ffenton, and a purchaser of lands there as will appear presently. I find no mention of his wife, though possibly she might be named in his fores^d will, and omitted by y^e person that took ye abstract thereof; but by y^e said will, it appears he had issue two sons, the said Anthony, his next successor, and John, which John, I suppose, was the same John Thorney that was a witness to^d the deed after mentioned, of 10 Aug., 37 H. 8, whereby y^e s^d Anthony Thornagh purchast lands in ffenton and Sturton of Geo. Lassells, Esq.; and likewise might be y^e same person that is stiled John Thornay, of Stanlay, in y^e county of York, Gent., in a^e Generall Acquittance and Release from Robert Bradford, of Stanlay afores^d, Arising, to him, dated 18 febr., 7 Eliz., an. 1564. But other differences scone after arising between them, he was, the next year following, stiled John Thorney, of Kiddall, in Yorkshire, Gent., in a^f Bond dated 14 June, 8 Eliz., an. 1566, whereby y^e s^d Robert Bradford, of Stanlay, in ye same county, was bound to him in y^e penalty of £200, to stand to the Arbitration of two persons therein named for deciding all differences between them.

Which s^d Anthony Thornagh (alib. Thorney) of ffenton, Esq., son and heire of Robert, was mentioned in his ffather's will, 1 Sep., 1516, and gave his s^e release to John Hill and Isabell his wife, dated 3 June, 26 H. 8, an. 1534, w^h I suppose was in his ffather's lifetime, because he is therein written son and heire apparent of Rob^t. as abovesaid. The next mention I find of him is in a^h deed dated 10 Aug., 37 H. 8, an. 1545, wherein he is stiled Anthony Thorney, of ffenton, Esq^r, and thereby he purchast lands and tenem^{ts} in ffenton and Sturton, &c., of George Lassells, of Sturton, Esq., and is so stiled in the acquittanceⁱ w^h the fores^d George Lassells gave him for £68, being in full payment for y^e purchase of y^e fores^d lands and tenements in ffenton and Sturton, &c., dated 16 Nov., 38 H. 8, an. 1546. But in his last will^j and testament (dated 3 June, in y^e 4 and 5 years of Ph. and Mary, an. 1558) he is stiled of Halliwell (I suppose in Yorkshire), where 'tis like he did then live, and therein are mentioned his four sons, John, Richard, Robert, and William; and severall lands and tenem^{ts} in Sturton, Sturton Hall, Upton, ffenton, and Haydon, are thereby bequeathed, but to whom I had no account, and the probat of the will being likewise omitted, I understand not how long he lived after its date. He had^k also a daughter named Dorothy, which was wife of Stringer, of in y^e county of York, Esq^r,^l but of his said three younger sons I find no further mention, unless it be of William, the youngest, who I suppose lived at Lound, m within y^e parish of Sutton, in this county, and had an annuity of £6 per an. given him by his ffather, for I find a^m receipt and acquittance from William Thornhagh, of Lounde, in y^e county of Notting

^a Office at York. ^b In ye Office for Probate of Wills in York.

^c Pen. prm., J. Thorn. arm.

^d Pen. prefat., J. Thorn. arm.

^e Pen. prefat., J. Thorn. arm.

^f In dicto officio apud Eborac.

^g Say y^e old Lady Hickman m. 1680.

^h Note.—She married, 1st, Cuthbert Fleming, of Sbarlston, Esq., and 2nd, Francis Stringer, whose son, by a former marriage, Thomas Stringer, had married her 5th daughter and coh. Barbara Fleming.

ⁱ In a bond dat. 1 Jac., 1603, pen. prefat. Joh. Thornh. arm., and Thorot. Nottingh.

^j p. 481.

^k Pen. pref. J. Thornh. arm.

^l Pen. pref. J. Thornh. arm.

ham, Gent., to John Thornhagh, of ffenton, Esq., for £3 for a half-year's annuity, due the May-day following, from y^e 2^d John to y^e said William, bearing date 10 April, 34 Eliz., an. 1592; w^h Will^m, I guess, might have a son named Avery, for in y^e office at York there is a will of one Avery Thornhagh, of Sutton (which is next town to Lounde, and in y^e same parish as afores^d), bearing date 15 Aug., 1562 (an. 4. Eliz.), wherein he names his two sons Will^m and John.

I next come to John Thornhagh (alib. Thorrey) of ffenton, in y^e parish of Sturton Esq., son and heire of y^e foresaid Anthony: He is mentioned in his ffather's will dated 8 June, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary An^o. 1688 and he took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Brian Bailles, Esq., and sister and sole heire of Willm Bails Esq., her brother; and was married to her before y^e years 1567, for his son S^r John Thornhagh was borne about that year, as may be gathered from y^e Inquisition taken 23 Sept., 12 Jac., An. 1614, when he was 47 years old. Of w^h Brian Bailles, his said wif's ffather a word or two here, before I proceed with this John Thornhagh; in Thoroton's Antiq. of Nottinghamshire, pag. 416, he is denominated of Potter's-Newton in y^e County of York, w^h 'tis like had formerly been the chief seat of his ffamily. And he had y^e fine Levied to him (with y^e title of Esquire) as Plaintiff, &c. of y^e manor of Cottingley in y^e County of York, dated 9 Octob. 9 Eliz. An^o. 1567; about which time, 'tis probable, he might purchase that Manor, and afterwards make it his principall seat; for in the Patent, dated 5 february 21 Eliz. An. 1578, whereby Will ffower Norroy King of Arms, granted him his Coat of Arms and Crest, he is stiled Brian Bailles of Cottingley aforesaid Esq.; though I think he was not actually resident there at that time, but rather at ffenton, where he chiefly resided from 16 Eliz. (or before) till his death. As appears by divers writings dated between those times, in all or most of which he is stiled Brian Bailles of ffenton Esq.; for having purchast of Edmond Stockwith of West Stockwith in Nottinghamshire gent, and Henry Stockwith son and heire apparent of Edmond, all their Swan-Marke in Bickersdike waters within the Lordship of Kirton in Lindsey in Com. Lincoln and in West Stockwith afores^d, or in and upon y^e river Trent, and severall carres there adjoining, and also the Swans thereupon, being in number 60 paire, by an indenture dated 25 Octob. 19 Eliz. An. 1577; He, by another indenture dated 20 Oct. 20 Eliz. 1578 (wherein he stiles himself Brian Bails of ffenton Esq.) gives and conveys all y^e said Swan-Marke and Swans, unto Willm Bails, his son and heire apparent, and to John Thornhagh y^e younger of ffenton, near kinsman of y^e said Brian, and to their heires and assignes. So that his living so long at ffenton, and his daughter after proving an heiress, might possibly be y^e occasion of that comon (but erroneous) tradition, w^h of late years hath gone current among some of y^e ffamily, viz^t: That this Brian Bails's ancestors, were y^e antient owners of y^e ffenton estate, and that he built the principall mansion-house there, and that it came to this John Thornhagh and his posterity, by this match with y^e heire of Bails: But that cannot be true, unless these Thornhagh's had before, another seat in y^e same Town, since gone to Ruine: for 'tis plain, by what is before proved, that this ffamily of the Thornhagh's had an estate and their principall Residence in ffenton, long before this match; nor can I find any hints from any old writings, or other antient authority, that this Brian Bails, or his ancestors, ever had any real-estate in this Town; only do suppose he lived there, in his latter time, as a Tabler with his son and daughter Thornhagh, after their marriage; for by what I hitherto find mentioned of severall parts of his Estate, I think it lay chiefly at Potter's-Newton, Cottingley, Wakefield, Leeds, Kingeton-upon-Hull, and other Towns in Yorkshire, and at Hurnworth in the county palatine of Durham; all or most of which estates descended to this John Thornhagh and his heires; by vertue of this match, after y^e death of his wife's Brother Will^m Bails, without issue; as will appear afterward, by their conveying most of them away to other persons. I do something wonder how it came to pass in those elder times, when y^e Law of Arms was more strictly observed than now it is, that this Brian Bails should so constantly be stiled Esquire in so many old writings, long before he was made a gentleman by y^e patent that gave him right to his Coat of Arms; w^h patent bears date, as aforesaid, but y^e year before his death; it must be either his great abilities and usefulness in some public office or employment in his Countrey, or else his plentiful estate, that should gaine him the reputation of that title, as they do to many now a daies. The Arms and Crest which were granted to him and his heirs by y^e fores^d Patent, were Or a fess wavy azure, between two Lyons passant gardant Sable, armed and langued Gules; and for his Crest, upon y^e Helmet, on a wreath or and sable, a Tigers head couped Gold, with a fess wavy upon the neck, in form of a Coller Azure, Mained and Tufted Sable, and langued Gules; Mantled Gules, doubled Argent. His death hapened between y^e 4 of April, and y^e 1

of December An. 1579 (viz. 21 and 22 Eliz.) for his^u last will and Testament (of w^h his Son-in-law John Thornhagh Esq. was made^v sole executor) being made at ffonton 4 April. An. 1579, the Probat thereof bears date 1 Decemb. following; wherein also being stiled Brian Baills of ffonton in y^e pariah of Sturton in com. Nott. Esq. he bequeathed to George Baylls 5*l*.; and to his cousin Will^m Baylls 20*l*.; and to Edw. Bayvott his house in Wakefelde upon certain conditions; and to John Thornhagh, Barbara Thornhagh, Gertrude Thornhagh, and Mary Thornhagh, children of his son-in-law John Thornhagh 400*l*. to be equally divided among them; and to his son Will Baylls 500*l*. to be paid when he comes to 21 years of age, and 500*l*. more in debts, to be paid 10 May An. 1585, at which time he shall be of y^e full age of 21 years; and for want of issue male of Will Baills; then 500*l*. of it to his female children and 250*l*. of it to the children of his Son-in-law John Thornhagh and Elizabeth his then wife, and 83*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the poore of y^e Parishes of Wakefeld and Leeds in Yorkshire, the remainder otherwise given; and to the poore of Sturton and ffonton 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and to y^e Mayor and Aldermen of Kingston-upon-Hull 160 marks, on condition to pay to the poore thereof 20 nobles yearly for ever; and to four chief inhabitants of Wakefeld in Yorkeshire 100*l*., on condition that they and their heirs pay to y^e poore thereof 10*l*. p an. for ever. This will was proved by Witnesses at Retford and Lanehā Denary 1 Dec. An. 1579, and at Yorke 19 of y^e same month. And Will^m Baills his son (who was borne^w 10 May An. 1564) also stiles himself of ffonton in com. Nottingham. Gent., son and heire of Brian Baills, late of ffonton deceased, and makes John Jackson of ffonton Yeoman, his Attorney in his stead, to take up his Copy-hold lands in y^e Manor of Wakefeld in y^e County of York, by a^t writing dated 14 Apr. 22 Eliz. An. 1580 w^h was the next year after his ffather's death; whom he did not long survive, and possibly might be under some indisposition of Body, at y^e time of granting that Letter of Attorney, w^h might prevent his personall appearance at that Court; but for certain he was dead without issue before 5 Septemb. An. 1583; for this Elizabeth Thornhagh his Sister and next heire, wife of y^e said John Thornhagh Esq., being Administratrix to the said Will^m Baills her Brother, had^v Letters of Administration granted to her, bearing that date. But to return to this John Thornhagh Esq., who for the sum of 1000 marks, convey'd his Messuage called ffonton-hall, where he then resided, and other Lands and Tenem^{ts} in ffonton, Sturton, North-Leverton, Littlebrough, Upton, and Headdon in com. Nottingham (which descended to him from his ffather Anthony Thorney late of Halywell in Yorkshire Esq. deceased), in trust to John White of Sturton in com. Nott. Yeoman, by an^d indenture dated 12 may 10 Eliz. An. 1568; which Estate about two Months after (viz^t 18 July 10 Eliz. An. 1568) was, by another^a Indenture of that date, convey'd back againe to the said John Thornhagh, by y^e same John White, for y^e consideration of 1040 marks: but upon what occasion these Conveyances were made, I know not. Which is the first direct mention I yet find of this John Thornhagh the Son of Anthony (beside his name in his ffather's will dat. 3 June 4 and 5 Ph. and M. An. 1558) unless it were he that was a Witness to y^e foresaid Deed of 10 Aug. 37 H. 8; or the Same that had the Acquittance, and Bond from Rob^t Bradford An. 1564 and 1566; w^h are neither of them very probable, I rather apprehending that John, to be his uncle, as before in page 16. Next I find that by a^b deed and a Bond dated 22 Nov. 11 Eliz. An. 1568 he (living then at ffonton) had some lands in ffonton by way of Exchange with Lawrence ffonton of ffonton Gent. And^c conveys severall Lands in North Leverton, Haplesthorp, and Coots in com. Nott. to Tho. Calton 25 May 11 Eliz. An. 1569. And for 2000*l*. he conveyeth to John Lincolne of ffonton Yeoman, all his lands, Tenem^{ts} Rents &c. in ffonton, Stirton, North-Leverton, Littlebrough, Upton and Headdon, or elsewhere within y^e County of Nottingham, by an^d Indenture dated 10 March 12 Eliz. An. 1569; w^h was Recorded in Chancery 11 Apr. following: I suppose this was a Trust of the same nature with y^e former to John White. After this he was a purchaser of Lands and Tenem^{ts} in ffonton Sturton and Littlebrough, of Tho. Keyworth of South-Leverton Yeoman, who makes John Jackson of ffonton Yeoman his Attorney to give seisin &c., by a Deed^d dated 4 July 18 Eliz. An. 1576. And then he was^e Executor of y^e last will and Testam^t of his s^d ffather-in-law Brian Baills dated 4 Apr. An. 1579, as is aforesaid page 23. The next mention I find of him after y^e death of y^e s^d Brian Baills, is in^f severall writings, whereby he purchast Burtland close, and divers other lands in Sturton, of George flower and will^m flower his Son and heire apparent, the first whereof bears date 30 Nov. 22 Eliz. An. 1579, in all which he is stiled of ffonton Gent., except y^e last of

^u Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

^v Mentioned also in another writing dated 6 Oct. 27 Eliz. 1585 pen. pref. J. Thornh.

^w Gathered from his father's Will afores^d.

^x Penes prefatis Johis Thornh. armig.

^y Penes pref. J. Thornh. arm.

^b Penes prefatis Johān. Thornh. armig.

^c Pen. pref. J. Thornh. arm.

^d Y^e Will itself; and a writing dated 6 Oct. 27 Eliz.

^e Pen. pref. J. Thorn. arm.

them, dated 2 July 25 Eliz. An. 1583, where he is written Esq., w^b being y^e first time I find him so stiled, he ever after used that Title. And then by another^h Deed (dat. 24 Apr. 28 Eliz. An. 1584) he purchast a Tenement and Lands in South-Leverton, of Will^m Garth, wherein he is also written Esquire; to w^b Deed one Will^m Thornhagh was a Witness. This John Thornhagh made a considerable addition to y^e Estate by purchasing many other Lands in ffenton &c. of severall persons; in all w^b writings he is written of ffenton Esq. And he is stiled John Thornhagh Senior of ffenton in com. Nott. Esq. in all the^l writings where I find him mentioned, from 20 Aprill An. 1588 (viz. 30 Eliz.) till y^e 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602; and his son being then no Knight, was ever to that time Titled John Thornhagh junior his son and heire apparent. By one of w^b, being a Deed dated 31 Aug. 32 Eliz. An. 1590, he and Elizabeth his wife, with John Thornhagh y^e younger of ffenton Gent. and Mary his wife, joyntly convey away y^e mannor of Cottingley in Yorkshire to &c. w^b is y^e last mention I meet with of Elizabeth his wife; and to^k another, dat. 26 Oct. 33 Eliz. An. 1591 (whereby, for 30l. he purchaseth 8 acres of land in ffenton, of Geo. Eaton and francis Eaton his son and heire, of ffenton Gentleman) John Thornhagh (who I suppose was his eldest son) and A. White &c. were witnesses; and in^a another dat. 18 January 34 Eliz. An. 1591, he and y^e s^d John Thornhagh jun. his son and heire apparent joynd in purchasing 12 wands of Meadow in ffenton-Ing containing 2 acres, of Geo. Eaton. for y^e sum of 10l. And this John Thornhagh Esq. purchasing lands and Tenem^u in ffenton, Sturton, and Littleburgh of Tho. Markham Esq. and Mary his wife, there was a^m finelevied of them in Mikelmas Term 39 Eliz. An. 1596. And by² two severall Deeds dat⁷ 7 febr. 40 Eliz. An. 1597, this John Thornhagh the elder of ffenton, Esq. and John Thornhagh his son and heire apparent, joyntly purchast lands in ffenton &c. of Will^m fitz-Williams and Geo. fitz-Williams of Heaton in com. Nott. Gentlemen. And Roger Earl of Rutland, being made her Majesties Chief Justice of y^e fforest of Sherwood in 42 Eliz., he y^e same yeare, constituted this John Thornhagh Esq. his Deputy, and Lieutenant in the said fforest, by a Deed or^p Charter dated 18 June 42 Eliz. An. 1600. Quere if this office be not the same with that w^b some call Bow-bearer; for^{tis} generally reported by y^e relations of this ffamily, that this John Thornhagh was Bowbearer of y^e fforest of Sherwood, and possibly he might hold it under y^e said Earl of Rutland, who was his kinsman; w^b office I find to be both antient and honourable, for^a Nigell de Albini a great Baron in these parts, being a servaunt in Court to King William Rufus, held the office of Bow-bearer to him and had the Manor of Egmanton, with divers Parks in y^e fforest of Shirewood, of y^e gift of K. Hen. I. A few moneths after, by a^r Comission dated 11 Nov. 42 Eliz. An. 1600, y^e Queen impowers this John Thorney Esq., Peter Roffe Esq., Rob^t Waterhouse Gent., and Will. Lodge Gent. to give Possession of Normanton Grange in Com. Nott. (I think) to John Long or Katherin Short &c. This John Thornhagh or his son was also in Comission for the Peace in y^e County of Nottingham^a 6 May 42 Eliz. An. 1600, and 16 Oct. An. 1603 (viz. 1 Jac.) And purchast 2 acres of Meadow in Hablescrop and North-Leverton of Rob^t Cottam, who gave him a^t Bond of 40 marks to assure a quiet and good title thereto, dated 17 May 44 Eliz. An. 1602; and other two acres of Meadow there of him, 2 Dec. 1 Jac. An. 1603. He is stiled John Thornhagh Senr. of ffenton Esq., and his son and heire apparent John Thornhagh jun^r 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602, w^b was but a week before the Queen's death, and I think is y^e 1st time I find them so written; for in a² Deed dated 13 May following (viz. 1 Jac. An. 1603) the ffather is stiled only John Thornhagh of ffenton Esq. without y^e addition of Senior, and thereby (for 27l.) purchast 5 acres and a halfe of meadow in Sturton, of Tho. Dickens; to which George Bayls was a witness: w^b makes me conclude, his son John was then a Knight, and that he was Knighted between 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602, and this 13 May 1 Jac. An. 1603. He was High Sheriff of y^e said County of Nottingham^v 9 May An. 1609 (viz⁷ 7 Jac.)^w And was an owner of Lands in^x Hablesthorpe in Com. Nottingh. in An. 1612. And there are severall Acquittances to him for y^e Tithes of y^es^s Vicarage of Sturton, w^b he Rented at 30l. p an. of the Dean and Chapter of York, the first dated 25 febr. An. 1607 w^b might be for the first half yeare after he hired them; and the last given to this John Thornhagh Esq. is dated 24 febr. An. 1613 (11 Jac.) which is y^e last mention I have found of his being living.

(To be continued.)

^h Pen. pref. J. Thorn. arm.

¹¹ ^k Penes pref. J. Thorn arm.

^m Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

ⁿ Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

^p Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

^q Dugd. Baron. Vol. 1. p. 122^a.

^r Thorot. Nott. p. 379^a.

^s Penes pref. J. Thorn. arm.

^t Old Warrants pen. pref. J. Thorn. arm.

^u Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

^v Private letters penes pref. J. Thorn. arm.

^w But fuller's Worthies in Nott. saith he was Sheriff there in 5 Jac. 1607.

^x Thorot. Nott. p. 418^b.

^y Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

^z Thoroton Nott. p. 417^b.

A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

(Continued from page 52).

DUNCOMBE (of Winthorpe. As borne by Slingsby Duncombe, of Winthorpe, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1834). Per chevron engrailed *gules* and *argent*, three talbots' heads erased, countercharged. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a horse's hind leg *sable*, shoe *argent*. Motto. "Deo, rege, patriæ."
DUNHAM (of Kirklington). *Azure*, a chief indented *or*, thereon a label of three points *gules*.

EASTWOOD (originally of Nottinghamshire, but subsequently seated in the co. of Louth, in Ireland). *Or*, three stags trippant *sable*, the one in base, in front of a tree *proper*. Crest. A wild boar *azure*, holding in the mouth a bunch of acorns *proper*. Another Crest. A demi-stag couped at the loins *proper*.

EATON (of Chapel Bar, in the town of Nottingham). *Or*, a fret *azure*. Crest. An eagle's head erased *sable*, holding in the beak a sprig of laurel *vert*. Motto. "Vincit omnia veritas."

EDGE (of Strelley; originally of Horton, in the co. of Stafford). Per fesse *sable* and *gules*, an eagle displayed *argent*.

EDGE (of Strelley. Granted May the 9th, 1709, to Richard Conway, of Marston Montgomery, in the co. of Derby, Esquire, on his assuming the name and arms of Edge. As now borne by James Thomas Edge, of Strelley, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1870). Per fesse *sable* and *gules*, an eagle displayed *argent*, upon a chief *or*, a rose between two annulets of the second. Crest. A reindeer's head couped *proper*, collared and chained *or*. Motto. "Semper fidelis."

EGGINTON (Granted to Gardiner Egginton, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the co. of York, merchant, who was grandson of Robert Egginton, of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, six eagles displayed, three, two, and one, *sable*, a chief nebulee *azure*. Crest. A talbot sejant *argent*, eared *sable*, gorged with a collar per fesse nebulee *or* and *azure*, the dexter paw resting upon a sphere *proper*.

ELAND (of Eland, in the parish of Basford). *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, three escallops of the field.

ELSTON (of Elston). Per pale *gules* and *vert*, an eagle displayed *argent*.

ELWYS (of Askham, Broxtow, and elsewhere). *Or*, a fesse *gules*, over all a bend *azure*. Crest. Five arrows grouped *or*, points downwards *argent*, feathered of the last, entwined with a serpent *vert*.

EMMERTON (of Thrumpton). *Vert*, on a bend *or*, three lions passant guardant of the field. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *vert*, grasping in both paws a battle-axe *gules*, headed *argent*.

EVERINGHAM (of Laxton; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, March the 4th, 1309). *Gules*, a lion rampant vairé. Another Coat. *Gules*, a lion rampant chequy *argent* and *azure*. (Thoroton).

EYRE (of Rampton; originally of Hope and elsewhere in the co. of Derby). As borne by Henry Eyre, of Rampton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1873). *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three cinquefoils *or*. Crest. On a cap of maintenance *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a booted and armed leg, couped at the thigh, quarterly *argent* and *sable*, spurred *or*. Motto. "Virtus sola invicta."

EYRE (of Normanton; descended from the last mentioned family, through a younger branch). *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three quatrefoils *or*, in chief an annulet *gules*, for difference. Crest. On a cap of maintenance *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a booted and armed leg, couped at the thigh, quarterly *argent* and *gules*, spurred *or*.

FAIRBORENE (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Azure*, a falcon volant *argent*, armed, belled, and jessed *or*. Crest. An arm in armour, couped and lying fesseways, holding in the gauntlet a sword in pale, enfiled with a Turk's head affrontée and wearing a turban, all *proper*.

FANCOURT (of Hickling). *Azure*, billetée *or*, a canton *ermine*. (Thoroton).

FAREWELL (of Nuthall; a younger branch of the Farewells, of Hill Bishop, in the co. of Somerset). *Sable*, on a chevron engrailed between three escallop-shells *argent*, a mullet of the field for difference. Crest. A tiger passant *sable*, ducally gorged, tufted, and armed *or*.

FARMERIE (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Argent*, five pomeises in saltire *vert*, a chief indented *gules*. Crest. A garb of wheat *proper*.

- FELLOWS** (of Beeston; formerly of the town of Nottingham. Now represented by Henry Fellows, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law). *Azure*, a fesse dancettée *ermine*, between three lions' heads erased *or*, ducally crowned *argent*. Crest. A lion's head erased *or*, ducally crowned *argent*, charged upon the neck with a fesse dancettée *ermine*. Motto. "Confido recte agens."
- FENTON** (of Fenton). *Argent*, a cross between four fleurs-de-lys *sable*. Crest. A fleur-de-lys *sable*, enfiled with a ducal coronet *or*. Another Crest. Out of a coronet, a dexter arm embowed in armour *or*, holding a sword, *argent*.
- FITZ-RANDOLPH** (of Langton). *Argent*, a chief dancettée *azure*. Crest. Upon a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a wyvern *argent*. Another Crest. Upon a chapeau *or*, turned up *azure*, a wyvern of the last.
- FITZ-WILLIAMS** (of Plumtree, and of Sprothorough, in the co. of York; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, April the 5th. 1324). Lozengy *argent* and *gules*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a triple plume of ostrich feathers *argent*. (Formerly in the windows of Plumtree church).
- FLINTHAM** (of Flintham). *Argent*, a fesse between six martlets *sable*. Harl. MS. 1555).
- FLOWER** (of Hacknall-Torkard, and of Langar and elsewhere). *Ermine*, a cinquefoil *ermine*. Crest. A lion's head erased *argent*, charged on the neck with a mullet *gules*, for difference.
- FLOWER** (granted in 1681). *Argent*, on a chevron voided *sable*, between three ravens *proper*, each holding in the beak an ermine spot, as many pellets. Crest. A raven *proper*, holding in the beak an ermine spot.
- FOLJAMBE** (of Osberton; originally of Walton, in the co. of Derby. Now represented by John Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of East Retford). *Sable*, a bend between six escallop-shells, *or*. Crest. A leg couped at the thigh, quarterly *or* and *sable*, spurred gold.
- FOSTER** (of Newark-upon-Trent. As borne by Robert Foster, of the Chantry House in Newark-upon-Trent, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottingham in 1769). *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed *sable*, three escallop-shells of the field.
- FRANCKLIN** (of Gonalston. As borne by John Liell Francklin, of Gonalston, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Argent*, on a bend between two lions' heads erased *gules*, a dolphin embowed between two martlets *or*. Crest. A conger eel's head erect *or*, erased per fesse *gules*, between two branches *vert*.
- FRESCHVILLE** (originally of Staveley, in the co. of Derby). *Azure*, a bend between six escallop-shells *argent*. Crest. A demi-angel *proper*, crined and winged *or*, and having upon the head a cross formée of the last, the arms clad in armour, and holding in both hands an arrow, barbed and feathered *proper*. Supporters. Two angels *proper*, crined and winged *or*, and having upon their heads a cross formée of the last, their arms clad in armour, and each holding in the exterior hand an arrow, barbed and feathered *proper*.
- FROBISHER** (of Finningley; originally of Doncaster, in the co. of York). *Ermine*, on a fesse engrailed between three griffins' heads erased *sable*, a greyhound courant *argent*, gorged with a collar, *gules*, fimbriated *or*.
- FURNIVAL** (of Worksop; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, June the 23rd, 1295). *Argent*, a bend between six martlets, *gules*.
- GARDINER** (of Thurgarton; originally of Thunderidgebury, in the co. of Hertford. Now represented by Major Godfrey Gardiner Gilbert Cooper Gardiner, late of H. M. Royal Sherwood Foresters). Per pale *or* and *gules*, on a fesse between two hinds trippant, as many lozenges, all countercharged. Crest. Two halberds in pale *proper*, entwined by a serpent *vert*.
- GARDINER** (of the town of Nottingham. Of this family was the Right Reverend James Gardiner, D.D., who became Lord Bishop of Lincoln in 1694). three bucks' heads cabossed... between the horns of each a mullet.....
- GARNON**. *Or*, a buck's head cabossed *gules*.
- GAWTHERN** (of the town of Nottingham. Now represented by the Rev. Francis Secker Gawthorn, B.A., of Car Colston). *Argent*, a bend company *gules* and *azure*, between two pellets. Crest. Out of a mural coronet *or*, a wyvern's head *vert*.
- GERNON** (of South Carlton). *Argent*, a buck's head cabossed *gules*, in chief a mullet *sable*, for difference.
- GILBERT** (of Thurgarton; originally of Locko, in the co. of Derby). *Sable*, an armed leg couped à la cuisse, in pale, between two broken spears, paleways, *argent*, headed *or*. Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, darting a broken spear in bend sinister *argent*, headed *or*.
- GIRARDOT** (of Car Colston; formerly of Allestree, in the co. of Derby, and descended from an ancient French family, to whom arms were granted by the Parliament of Dijon. Now represented by the Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, M.A., Vicar and Patron of Car Colston, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). Quar-

- terly; first and fourth, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*; second and third, *gules*, a chevron *argent*. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *sable*.
- GLOUCESTER (of Car Colston). *Sable*, a chevron between two martlets, in chief, and a cross bottonnée fitchée, in base *argent*. (Thoroton).
- GORDON (of Newark-upon-Trent; created a baronet April the 22nd, 1764). *Azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*. Crest. A demi-savage *proper*, wreathed about the loins and temples with leaves *vert*, holding in his dexter hand a bâton *argent*.
- GOLDING (of Colston-Bassett; created a baronet September the 27th, 1672). *Gules* on a chevron *argent*, between three bezants, a trefoil slipped *vert*. Crest. A dragon's head erased *vert*, collared and lined *or*.
- GOODYER (of South Collingham; originally of Hadley, in the co. of Middlesex). *Gules*, a fesse between two chevrons *vair*. Crest. A partridge holding in the beak an ear of wheat *proper*.
- GOULD (of Mansfield Woodhouse. Henry Edward Gould, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esquire, succeeded to the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn in 1799, and thereupon assumed the name and arms of Yelverton). Per saltire *azure* and *or*, a lion rampant countercharged.
- GOSHILL (of Hoveringham). Barry of six *or* and *gules*, a canton *ermine*. Crest. A Moor's head couped *proper*.
- GREASLEY (of Greasley). *Vairé ermine* and *gules*.
- GREEN (of Alkley. Confirmed at the Visitation of 1563). *Argent*, on a fesse *azure*, between three pellets, each charged with a lion's head erased of the first, a griffin passant between two escallop-shells *or*. Crest. A woodpecker *vert*, its beak against the stump of a tree *proper*.
- GREENHALGH (of Tversal). *Argent*, upon a bend engrailed *sable*, three hunting-horns stringed of the first. Crest. A horn stringed of the first.
- GREENOULD. *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three bulls passant of the field.
- GREGORY (of the town of Nottingham; descended, through a younger branch, from the Gregorys of Highurst, in the co. of Lancaster. Granted in 1662). *Gules*, on a chevron between ten crosses crosslet *or*, three crosses crosslet of the field. Crest. Three garbs *or*, banded *gules*. Motto. "Crux acutum."
- GREGORY (Granted to John Sherwin Sherwin, of Bramcote, Esquire, on his assuming the name and arms of Gregory in 1860). *Gules*, on a chevron between ten crosses crosslet *or*, three crosses crosslet of the field, a canton of the second. Crest. Three garbs *or*, banded *gules*, the centre one charged with a cross crosslet of the last.
- GREY (of Codnor Castle, in the co. of Derby, lords of Toton, Eastwood, and elsewhere; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, February the 6th, 1299). Barry of six *argent* and *azure*.
- GREY (of Hickling, and of Sandiacre, in the co. of Derby). Barry of six *argent* and *azure* a label of three points *or*. (These arms still remain in ancient stained glass in the windows of the parish church of Hucknall Torkard).
- GREY (of Toton). Barry of six *argent* and *azure*, a bendlet compond *or* and *gules*.
- GREY (of Radcliffe-upon-Trent). Barry of six *argent* and *azure*, a bendlet *gules*.
- GRUNDY (of Bleasby, and of Thurgarton; as borne by John Grundy, of Bleasby, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1722). *Argent*, on a cross engrailed between four lions passant guardant *gules*, five martlets *or*. (Thoroton).
- GUNTHORPE. *Gules*, on a bend compond *argent* and *azure*, between two lions' heads erased of the second, three leopards' faces *or*, within a bordure, also compond of the second and third. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- HACKER (of East Bridgeford, Trowell, and Flintham. Of this family was Colonel Francis Hacker, the Regicide, who commanded the troops at the execution of King Charles the Martyr). *Azure*, a cross *vairé or*, and of the first, between four mullets pierced of the second. Crest. On the trunk of a tree lying *fesseways*, a woodcock, all *proper*.
- HACKETT. *Argent*, two bends *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- HALL (of Costock). *Argent*, a chevron engrailed *gules*, between three talbots' heads erased *sable*.
- HALL (of Screveton). *Argent*, a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads erased *azure*, a crescent for difference *gules*.
- HALL (of Whetton; formerly of the town of Nottingham. As borne by Thomas Dickenson Hall, of Whetton, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1843). *Azure*, a bend between three talbots' heads erased *argent*, on a chief *or*, three roses *gules*, barbed *vert*, seeded of the third. Crest. Out of a crescent *argent*, a gryphon's head erased *sable*, holding in the beak three ears of wheat *or*. Motto. "Persevere."
- HALL (of Shelton. Now represented by Captain Robert Ashby Hall, of H.M. Royal Sherwood Foresters). *Azure*, a chevron *argent*, between three cranes' heads

- erased *or*. Crest. A crane *or*, standing upon a mount *vert*, holding in the claw a stone *proper*.
- HANDLEY** (of Bramcote, Wilford, and Newark-upon-Trent. Granted to Henry Handley, of Bramcote, Esquire, July the 21st, 1614. Now represented by John Handley, of Newark-upon-Trent, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham; who derives his descent from a younger branch of the Handleys of Bramcote). *Argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three goats passant *sable*, armed, bearded, and unguled *or*. Crest. A goat passant *sable*, armed, bearded, and unguled *or*. Motto. "Perseverando."
- HANSELLYNN** (feudal lord of Stoke-Bardolph). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roses of the first, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*.
- HARCOURT** (of Plumtree. The Venerable Vere Harcourt, D.D., Rector of Plumtree, and Archdeacon of Nottingham, entered his arms and pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662, but the family do not appear to have been territorially connected with the county). *Gules*, two bars *or*, a crescent for difference *argent*. Crest. Upon a ducal coronet *or*, a peacock sitting *proper*, charged with a crescent for difference *argent*.
- HARISON**. *Argent*, a fesse fretty counterfretty *gules*, between three anchors *sable*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- HARLEY** (of Welbeck Abbey and elsewhere. Created Baron Harley, of Wigmore, and Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, in 1711). *Or*, a bend cotised *sable*. Crest. A castle, triple towered *argent*, out of the middle tower a demi-lion issuant *gules*. Supporters. Two angels *proper*, habited and winged *or*. Motto. "Virtute et fide."
- HARRINGTON**. *Argent*, a chief *gules*, over all a bend *azure*.
- HARRISON**. *Argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three anchors *sable*.
- HASELBRIDGE** (of Sutton-Bonnington). *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three hazel-leaves, *vert*, a crescent for difference. Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a man's head in profile *proper*, crined and bearded *or*, charged on the neck with a crescent.
- HASTINGS**. *Or*, a maunch *gules*, over all a label of three points *azure*.
- HERCY** (of Grove). *Gules*, a chief *argent*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a man's head *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *gules*.
- HERIZ**. *Azure*, a hedgehog *or*. (Thoroton).
- HERIZ** (of Gonalston; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, in the reign of Henry II). *Azure*, three hedgehogs *or*.
- HERRIZ**. *Azure*, a fesse between three hedgehogs *argent*.
- HERON** (of Bulcote; another branch seated at Newark-upon-Trent, and subsequently at Stutton, in the co. of Lincoln, being raised to a baronetcy). *Gules*, on a chevron between three herons *argent*, a cinquefoil *sable*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a heron's head *proper*. Motto. "Ardua petit ardea."
- HERTLEY**, otherwise called HETLEY (of Stourton). *Azure*, three bars *argent*, on a chief of the last, three escallop-shells *gules*.
- HETON**. *Argent*, six trefoils slipped, three, two, and one, *vert*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- HEWITT** (of Shireoaks). *Gules*, a chevron engrailed between three owls *argent*. Crest. Upon the stump of a tree *proper*, an owl *argent*.
- HILDYARD** (of Flintham. As borne by Thomas Blackborne Thoroton Hildyard, of Flintham, Esquire, representative in Parliament for the southern division of Nottinghamshire, and a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the same county). *Azure*, three mullets *or*. Crest. A cock *sable*, beaked, legged, and wattled, *gules*.
- HIND** (of Laxton; originally of the city of London. Granted in 1583). *Gules*, a chevron between three hinds trippant *or*, a crescent *argent*, for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *argent*, a cockatrice volant *or*, combed and legged *gules*, charged with a crescent *sable* for difference.
- HOBMAN** (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Sable*, three scymeters *argent*, hilted *or*, hilts meeting in the centre of the escutcheon. Crest. A cubit arm, vested *or*, cuffed *argent*, grasping a scymeter *argent*, hilted of the first.
- HOLCROFT** (of Balderton). *Argent*, on a cross engrailed *sable*, a fleur-de-lys *or*, within a bordure also engrailed of the second. (Thoroton).
- HOLDENEY**. *Azure*, five cinquefoils in cross *argent*.
- HOLDEN** (of Nuthall; originally of Wilne, in the co. of Derby. As borne by the Rev. Atkinson Alexander Holden, M.A., of Nuthall). Per pale *ermine* and *sable*, a fesse between two chevrons countercharged. Crest. Upon a mount *vert*, a moorcock *proper*.
- HOLDER** (of South Wheatley). *Sable*, a chevron between three anchors *argent*.
- HOLLAND** (of Kinolton). Per pale indented *or* and *gules*. Crest. A sinister wing *or*.
- HOLLAND**.....three bears' jambs erased..... (Harl. MS. 1555).
- HOLLIS** (of Houghton; originally of the city of London; created Baron Houghton

July the 9th, 1616; Earl of Clare, November the 2nd, 1624, and Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May the 14th, 1694). *Ermine*, two piles in point *sable*. Crest. A wild boar passant *azure*, bristled *or*. Another Crest. A Moor's head couped at the shoulders *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*. Supporters. Dexter, a lion guardant *azure*; sinister, a wolf *or*.

HOLLIS. *Sable*, a chevron between two talbots passant *argent*.

HOLLIS (Granted May the 24th, 1550). *Sable*, a bend between two talbots passant *argent*. Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a holly-branch with berries, all *proper*.

HOLLIS. *Sable*, on a bend between a talbot passant in chief, and a dolphin embowed in base *argent*, three torteaux.

HOLMES (of East Retford). Barry wavy of six *or* and *azure*, on a canton *gules*, a lion passant guardant of the first. Crest. Out of a naval coronet *or*, an arm embowed in armour, grasping a trident *proper*, headed *or*. Motto. "Ventis."

HOLE (of Cauntun). As borne by the Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, M.A., Vicar and Patron of Cauntun). *Azure*, three crescents in chevron *argent*, between two horses courant in chief, and an unicorn's head erased in base of the last. Crest. In front of a spear paleways *proper*, headed *or*, between two palm branches *vert*, a demi-lion rampant *azure*, holding between the paws a crescent *argent*. Motto. "Fræna vel aureo nolo."

HOOD (of Wilford; subsequently of Bardon Park, in the co. of Leicester). *Azure*, a fret *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three crescents *or*. Crest. A demi-talbot proper, collared and lined *or*.

HOOLEY (of Woodthorpe). Barry of six *or* and *gules*. Crest. A rose *gules*, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*.

HOPWELL (of the town of Nottingham, temp. Edward III.).....a bend engrailedbetween two crosses crosslet..... (Thoroton).

HOSE (of Flintham). *Or*, on a fesse *sable*, a lion passant *argent*. (Thoroton).

HOTOFT (of Flintham). *Sable*, three dragons' heads erased *or*. Another Coat. *Sable*, three conger eels' heads, couped and erect *argent*. (Harl. MS. 1555).

HOWE (of Langar; created Viscount Howe, May the 16th, 1701, and Earl of Howe, August the 19th, 1788. Now represented by the Right Hon. Richard William Penn Curzon Howe, Earl of Howe). *Or*, a fesse between three wolves' heads couped *sable*. Crest. A gauntlet lying fesseways *proper*, lined *gules*, holding a falchion *argent*, hilted *or*, enfiled with a wolf's head couped *sable*. Supporters. Two storks proper.

HUISH (of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roach of the first. Crest. An elephant's head erased *argent*, ducally crowned *or*.

HUNT (of Linby). *Azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces *or*.

HUNT (of the town of Nottingham; subsequently of Normananton). *Argent*, two bars *azure*, on a canton *gules*, a wolf's head erased of the field.

HUNTERCOMBE (of Woodborough). *Ermine*, billettée *gules*, two bars gemelles of the last.

HURTON (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Argent*, a fesse *sable*, in chief three mullets pierced *gules*.

HUSSEY (of Beauvale; originally of Sleaford, in the co. of Lincoln). *Or*, a cross *vert*. Crest. A hind trippant *argent*.

HUTCHINSON (of Owthorpe; originally of Cowlam, in the co. of York. Of this family was John Hutchinson, the Parliamentary Governor of Nottingham Castle in the Civil Wars). Per pale *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant guardant *argent*, between ten crosses crosslet *or*. Crest. A cockatrice with wings expanded *azure*, combed, wattled, and membered *or*.

(To be continued.)



SEALS OF GODESHOUSE, OR GOD'S HOUSE,
CAMBRIDGE.

THE two seals here engraved, for which I am indebted to the Venerable Archdeacon Trollope, are those of Godeshouse (or God's House), in Cambridge. The larger one, in the possession of the Master of Christ's College, which stands on the site of the old foundation, has, in its lower half, a representation of our Lord's Nativity, and in the upper half the Ascension; with the legend *Sigillum comune collegii de godeshouse cantebrie.*

The small one is an older seal. It bears the representation of an old house—the "Godeshouse" evidently—apparently covered with lead, having a semi-circular headed doorway in the centre, and a corresponding window on either side. As is not unusual in old seals and illuminated MS., both ends of the building, as well as its front, are shown; these also have windows. Above the building is a representation of the Ascension; the feet of our Saviour being shown below the clouds. It bears the legend, *Sigillum de godeshobse catebriage ad raunas.* The seal was found at Billingham, in Lincolnshire; it is hexagonal in form of neck, terminating with a trefoil.

The Hostel of Godeshouse was founded in 1442 by William Bingham, Rector of St. John's, Zachary, for twenty-four scholars under a priest-master, placed under the guardianship of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, and to be trained as schoolmasters, to be sent out where needed. This house was removed when King's College was founded by Henry VI. "Godeshouse" was then removed to beyond Barnwell Gate, where it was intended to be increased to sixty inmates, but was prevented by the troublous times. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., in 1506 founded upon its site the present Christ's College, for a Master, thirteen Fellows, and fifty-five scholars, in honour of our Lord.

L. JEWITT.

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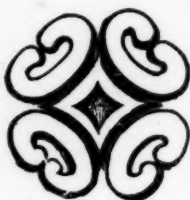
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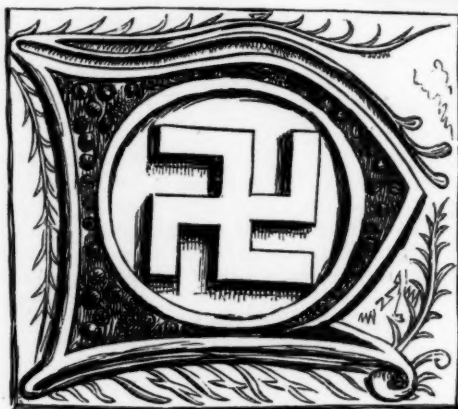
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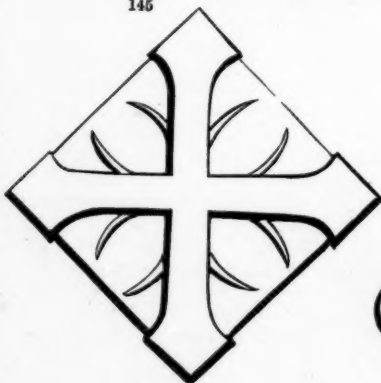
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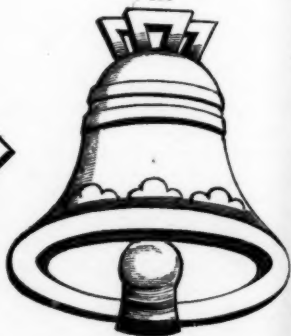
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DERBYSHIRE BELL MARKS AND ORNAMENTS.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Vol. XV. page 242.)

DUFFIELD.†





THIS fine old church contains six bells. It is dedicated to St. Alkmund, but is now occasionally stated, though I know not on what authority, to be dedicated to All Saints.






1st bell—I^OH^N H^ERVEY F^RANCIS R^AD^FORD C : W :
MDCCXX. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.



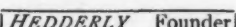
2nd bell—T . CALTON M:A: UIC : MDCCXX.
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, except U in place of V in VIC.




3rd bell—I^O BRADSHAW : W TOPLIS : C . WARDENS
(ornament fig. 4) : 1742 : (ornament fig. 4). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

4th bell—1763 ▲ (mark fig. 138) LESTER & PACK OF LONDON
FECIT. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—    (border fig. 17).
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below the inscription an encircling border fig. 10. Round the crown an encircling border of the same general character as fig. 17. On the waist is a peculiar arrangement—

 W ::  ROBINSON  (fig. 148)  C :  WARDEN

 (fig. 149)  G :  HEDDERLY Founder

 (fig. 148)  NO (fig. 150) 1786 

(fig. 149). Round the sound bow, an encircling border of the same general character as fig. 17. "W. Robinson C Warden" in Roman capital letters. The initial "G" Roman, "Hedderly" in Italic capital letters, the initial H larger than the rest of the word. "Founder" in Roman ordinary letters. Around the Founder's name is scroll work (fig. 150). "NO" in Roman capital letters appears to be the commencement of the word Nottingham.

This is one of the richest, if not the richest, bell in the county in point of ornamentation, that has yet come under my notice. The stamp of "G HEDDERLY Founder" is the same as was used by his father, Thomas Hedderly (see Ashover, &c.); the "Thos." being taken away and G substituted.


6th bell—THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 
1799  In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.



† For the bells thus indicated I am indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.


ASTON ON TRENT.*

THIS church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains four bells. In the time of Edward VI., when Jo. Bande was the curate, there were "ij bells on the stepull ij hand bells" and "j sanctus bell."

1st bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SONS FOUNDERS LOUGHBO-
ROUGH 1847. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—**IESVS** (ornament fig. 41) **BE** (ornament fig. 41)
OV R (ornament fig. 41) **SPEDE** (ornament
fig. 41) 1590 (ornament fig. 41)  (mark of Henry Oldfield
h o with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8) (ornament fig. 41). In
one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.

3rd bell—+ (cross fig. 42) **IESVS** **BE** **OV R**
 **SPEDE** 1594. In one line round the haunch in
Lombardic capital letters. Beneath the inscription, on one side,
the  **h o** mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and
star (fig. 8). On the other side, a remarkably fine stamp of the
Royal arms of Queen Elizabeth (fig. 151). This stamp, which is
about 3½ inches high, by 3¼ inches wide, bears the Royal arms in a
shield, within a garter, bearing the words HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y
FENSE, and the supporters, dexter a lion, crowned with an open
arched crown, and sinister a griffin. The arms are crowned with an
open arched crown, and at the top are the initials E R, and at the
bottom, on a tablet, the motto DIEV ET MON DROIT.

4th bell—ALL (border fig. 10) MEN (fig. 10) THAT (fig. 10) HEARE
(fig. 10) MY (fig. 10) MORN FVLL (fig. 10) SOVND (fig. 10)
REPENT (fig. 10) BEFORE (fig. 10) YOV (fig. 10)
LYE (fig. 10) IN (fig. 10) GROVND 1661  (mark G O
of George Oldfield, fig. 9) (fig. 10). In one line round the haunch
in Roman capital letters. Round the crown an encircling border
(fig. 17.)

NEWTON SOLNEY.+

THERE are three bells in this church. It is dedicated to St. Mary. On the sixth of October, in sixth of Edward VI., when Nich. Sambull was the curate, there were "ij bells in y^e chapell j hand bell in y^e church."

1st bell—+ **GOD** **SAVE** **OV R** **CHVRCH** 1615 
(mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8). In
one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, in tablets, with
cable ornament above and below.

2nd bell—+ (cross fig. 66) **SANCTE + MARIA +**
ORA + P + NOBIS. In one line round
the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Stop fig. 141 between the
words.

3rd bell—+ **GOD** **SAVE** **THE** **CHVRCH** 1638 In one
line round the haunch, in Roman capital letters, in tablets, with
cable ornament above and below.

* For rubbings of these bells I am indebted to the Rector of Aston, the Rev. J. S. Holden, M.A.

Fig. 148.



FROM DUFFIELD CHURCH.

DERBYSHIRE BELL MARKS.



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WESTON-ON-TRENT.*

THERE are three bells in this church. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. In the time of Edward VI. (6th October VI. Edward VI.) when the inventory of Church Goods was taken, "Hugh Shepay, parson," there were "iij bells in the steple with a hand bell" "ij sacryng bells j lytle bell."

1st bell—GOD (border fig. 11) SAVE (border fig. 11) HIS (border fig. 11)
CHVRCH (border fig. 11) RO BRYON (border fig. 11)
RIC BROWNE 1716 border (fig. 11). In one line round
the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—THE CHURCHES PRAISE I SOUND ALL
WAYS T: HEDDERLY 1760
SCULP

Round the haunch in Roman capital letters, except the U's, which are ordinary letters. The word "SCULP" in a line to itself below the space between Hedderly and the date. The couplet of course runs—

"The churches Praise
I sound all ways."

3rd bell—JESUS OF NAZARETH KING OF THE JEWS
HAVE MERCY ON ME 1760. In one line round the
haunch in Roman capital letters. Below the date is T : HED-
DERLY SCULP in Roman capital letters. On the crown is
an encircling border (fig. 17). Below the inscription is also an en-
circling border (fig. 17). Both the borders have the points of the
fleurs-de-lis upwards. The U's in the inscription are ordinary
letters; and the Z in "Nazarene" is turned wrong way.

It is worthy of note that these Weston-on-Trent bells (2nd and 3rd) are the only examples I have yet met with on which the word "SCULP," in lieu of "Founder," or "Fecit," occurs. It is a very unusual form.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL.

This church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains three bells.

1st bell—† AVE : MARIA : GRA-
TIA : PLENA.
I: TAYLOR AND CO. A: D
MDCCLXXII

In two lines round the haunch in Lombardic capitals. The cross is the ordinary cross pattée, fig. 111.

2nd bell—

. all .	men	that	heare	my	mornfull	sobnd
repent	before	you	Iye.in	grobnd	1602	I

In one line round the haunch in small Old English letters.






3rd bell—† (cross fig. 140) S A N C T U S W I -
H A E I A M E N

In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. The legend is "Sanctus Mikael Amen." The letters U in Sanctus; M, K, and L, in Mikael; and M in Amen, are turned wrong way up.

* For these bells I am indebted to the Rev. J. Wadham, M.A.

TRUSLEY.†


THERE is only one bell in this church, but it is peculiarly interesting. The church is dedicated to All Saints.


† (cross fig. 47)      **A** **E** **G** **R** **A** **C** **I** **A** **P** **L** **E** **N** **A** **D** **O** **M** **I** **N** **I** **S** **E** **C** **D** **M**. In one line round the haunch in Old English letters with Lombardic capitals. Each capital letter is surmounted by a crown (fig. 44).

OCKBROOK.†

THIS church contains three bells. It is dedicated to All Saints. In the time of Edward VI. the church contained "ij bells in the steppell ij hand bells j sacryng bell j sants bell."

1st bell—† (cross fig. 27) **I** **H** **E** **S** **V** **S** **B** **E** **O** **V** **R** **S** **P** **E** **E** **D**.  **h** **o** mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.


2nd bell—**G** **O** **D** (ornament fig. 16) **S** **A** **V** **E** (ornament fig. 16) **T** **H** **E** (ornament fig. 16) **K** **I** **N** **G** (ornament fig. 16) 1664 (ornament fig. 16). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist the  (**G** **o** mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star fig. 137). The **G** of Lombardic character.


3rd bell—**G** **O** **D** (ornament fig. 10) **S** **A** **V** **E** (ornament fig. 10) **H** **I** **S** (ornament fig. 10) **C** **H** **V** **R** **C** **H**  **G** **o** mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 9) 1653. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On three sides of the waist are three fleurs-de-lis (fig. 18) in bold relief.

SPONDON.†


THIS church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains five bells.

1st bell—**C** & **G** **M** **E** **A** **R** **S** **F** **O** **U** **N** **D** **E** **R** **S** **L** **O** **N** **D** **O** **N** 1848. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—† **S** + **S** + **S** round the haunch. This bell bears three crosses (fig. 72), and three Lombardic capital letters **S** (fig. 73) alternately; and the founder's mark  (fig. 50).

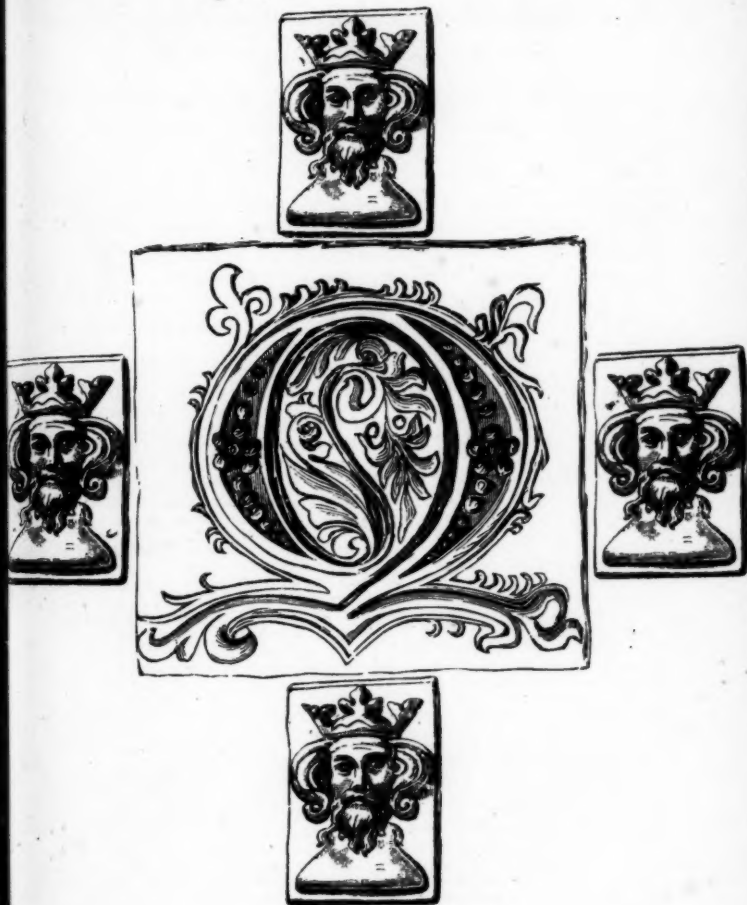
3rd bell—† (cross fig. 118) **I** **H** **E** **S** **V** **S** **B** **E** **O** **V** **R** **S** **P** **E** **E** **D**. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters  **h** **o** mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 8).

4th bell—**C** & **G** **M** **E** **A** **R** **S** **F** **O** **U** **N** **D** **E** **R** **S** **L** **O** **N** **D** **O** **N** 1848 In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—† **G** **O** **D** (ornament fig. 11) **S** **A** **V** **E** (ornament fig. 11) **T** **H** **E** (ornament fig. 11) **C** **H** **V** **R** **C** **H** (ornament fig. 11) 1613 (ornament fig. 11). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist  **h** **o** mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8.

(To be continued.)

Fig. 149.



FROM DUFFIELD CHURCH.

DERBYSHIRE BELL MARKS.

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Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. COPELAND & SONS' INTERNAL MURAL TILE DECORATIONS.

A PLEASING and effective application of ceramic art to internal mural decoration has just been brought to bear in a practical manner by Messrs. Copeland and Sons, of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is the lining of entire rooms with tile work in a manner hitherto unattempted, and which has proved eminently successful. Of course the lining of rooms with wall tiles is no new thing, but has been done over and over again in various styles of decoration, and by various firms, but the present style of decoration, brought out by Messrs. Copeland, is as novel as it is striking and effective. We have recently had the opportunity of inspecting the first of these series of their tile-linings, and are much struck with their beauty and with the pleasing effect they produce on the mind. They are intended for the decoration of the billiard and bath-rooms of the magnificent mansion recently erected in Glasgow, for Mr. Macfarlane, who is himself intensely devoted to art and to art manufacture, and who has done so much to improve and cultivate a better taste in all matters relating to ironwork. To his enlightened taste we owe a step, and what will doubtless prove an important one, towards forming what may best be called a nineteenth century style of decoration. Under his direction designs were prepared by Messrs. Copeland, which, while the classic laws of Art have been faithfully adhered to, are in feeling and subject strictly characteristic of the present day. The general design of the various rooms intended to be decorated with ceramic lining, is a dado of a rich full Indian-red tone of colour; walls of delicate celadon tint; and frieze painted in monochrome, in subjects apposite to the uses of the different apartments.

The billiard-room, which is about twenty-six feet long by eighteen feet wide, and of proportionate height, has its walls thus covered, from floor to ceiling; the dado, of terra cotta, projecting sufficiently to carry the weight of the tiles. The walls above this, up to the frieze, are covered with the celadon tiles, placed diagonally, with their joints made apparent, so as to give a geometrical break to the otherwise sameness of the surface; while those of the frieze are placed horizontally, and their edges fitted with such mathematical nicety and precision that the joints are not visible. The tiles, throughout, have a dead, or what may be truly called a "fresco" surface; produced after much anxious thought and many laborious experiments, and which gives them, by the peculiar processes adopted, a surface without glaze, and that assimilates very closely with that of the best quality of drawing paper, and can only, as we have said, be compared to fresco—thus enabling the subjects represented upon the walls to be seen from any point in the room with perfect ease, and without being marred by glitter or glare of light. The face of the tiles is simply perfect, and of a hardness which we doubt not will render them impervious to the action of damp, and make them permanent. The frieze which runs round the upper part of the room, is three feet in height. Its design is one continuous series of figures, representing, in various phases, the sports of the British race, but divided into four distinct groupings, with equally distinct characteristics. These divisions are "Health," "Strength," "Courage," and "Fortitude;" one side of the room being devoted to each. Thus, on one side we have in the centre of the frieze, an emblematical figure of "Health," and on either side are the games conducing to health, from infancy with its doll and other playthings, to boy and youthhood with hoop, fishing, cricket, skating, curling, blindman's buff, snow-balling, and snow-man building, etc. For "Strength," we have an allegorical figure in the centre, supported by a superb group of finely designed figures illustrative of games of skill and strength, including pole-leaping, throwing shot, wrestling, Indian club exercise, lifting weights, and boxing, the latter shown by a stalwart youth putting on the gloves. On either side, a game—foot-ball on the right and hockey on the left—is fully depicted and rendered with truth and spirit. In the attitudes and arrangement of these various figures, the Rugby rules of various games have been strictly studied, and thus truth in details adds its charm to artistic effect.

The other two sides of the room, are devoted to "Courage" and "Fortitude." In the centre of that devoted to "Courage," as in those already spoken of, is a finely conceived allegorical figure, supported by Genii, the one proclaiming, the other crowning, deeds of heroism. These are military courage exemplified by a Highland soldier; naval courage, saving life from shipwreck; and a fireman saving life from fire; while on the

other hand are wild sports with all their stirring accessories—tiger hunting, vividly picturing forth the sports of our countrymen and fellow subjects in our Eastern Empire; and buffalo hunting, those of our North American Colonies. In this frieze, the grouping of the various figures is more than masterly, and the foreshortening of the elephant (drawn from nature), horses, and other animals, is thoroughly good. It is a grand pictorial effort admirably worked out. In "Fortitude," the sports selected for illustration are those calculated to develop that grand power of endurance for which our race is famous. On the right, a group of agile athletes are contesting in a foot race, whilst on the left, a vigorously drawn crew are manfully rowing their craft. The centre is formed of an allegorical figure surrounded by truthful and characteristic portraits of Livingstone, Burton, McClintock, Layard, and other men of mark of the age.

The two sides of the room, whose figures represent "Strength" and "Fortitude," are the work of Mr. Robert John Abraham, a rising and most promising young artist (the son of Mr. R. F. Abraham, the Art Director of the works), who recently won the Art Union prize, and is a Gold Medalist. His present productions in this frieze show him to be a true artist, and to have turned his studies in the right direction. His figures are drawn on the rigid Greek principle—the severe, but the true in Art.

The other two divisions, "Health," and "Courage," are the work of Mr. Besche, an artist of high repute, whose works, whether in the case of these friezes, or in majolica painting, bear favourable comparison with those of other artists in his walk of Art, and of whose productions we yet hope to have many occasions to speak. The treatment of these two sides of the room is wisely varied from, and more picturesquely treated than, the others. Thus the eye is not tired by repetition, but wanders with "refreshing freshness" from the severe to the flowing, and from the flowing back again to the severe, and thus takes in the beauties of each style at a glance—each one serving as a foil to the other, and giving harmony to the whole.

Another room, the heating room of the Turkish Baths, is to be lined precisely in the same manner. This apartment is, in size, about fourteen feet by eight feet square, and eleven feet high, and the arrangement of the celadon tiles, the terra cotta dado, and the height of the frieze, are pretty nearly the same as the others. The frieze however, in this instance, is entirely composed of tropical plants and flowers, painted in the most exquisitely beautiful manner, and arranged with consummate taste. They are painted in sepia treatment with its fullest and best effect, and the lights and shades are so managed as that every minute detail of leaf or flower, branch or tendril, root or bud, is brought out with pre-Raphaelite truthfulness, and with true artistic effect. The whole of the plants, without a single exception, represented on this frieze, are studies from nature, sketched and arranged from the plants themselves, in the magnificent conservatories of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth; and whether alone or arranged in baskets or suspenders, or in any other way, are painted in the most exquisitely beautiful manner, and in all but colour, are literally the plants themselves. It would be useless, and indeed tedious, to particularize even a tithe of the plants that are so cleverly introduced, and therefore it is enough to say that whether in the case of the larger leaved examples, or in those whose grass-like foliage seems almost ethereal in appearance, all are alike painted with a truth to nature that one seldom sees accomplished. The whole of this frieze is the work of Mr. Hürten, whose talents have gained for him the proud distinction of being the best flower painter of his day, and whose name is so well known as to require no further notice from us. It is enough to say that Mr. Hürten's paintings rank higher than most of his compeers in point not only of truthfulness, but of general arrangement, of artistic effect, and of masterly touch in execution. The present is but one of his achievements in Art, and we believe we are right in saying we shall shortly have to chronicle even greater ones accomplished by him.

We should add that the ground on which the paintings are executed on the friezes is a pale but warm yellow tint—which is well adapted for throwing out the full effect of the figures or plants, and which, when the room is lit up, disappears and gives the effect of a luminous sky to the pictures.

We heartily congratulate Messrs. Copeland, and their gifted Art Director, Mr. Abraham, on the great success which has attended their efforts in the production of these friezes, and we prophecy that they will become almost essentials in wealthy "homes of taste." Whatever Messrs. Copeland undertake to do they do well, and they bring to bear upon it all the sources of artistic care and skill and thoughtfulness at their command. The result is, as in this case, that they outstrip their competitors in matters of taste and of manipulative skill, and produce that which is an honour to them and to all whom they employ, and a pleasure to those, who, like Mr. Macfarlane, are destined to be the proud possessors of such Art treasures.

THE SHEFFIELD NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING COMPANY'S PROCESS OF ELECTRO-BRONZING.

ONE of the most important arts, and one capable of almost endless application, and whose value is day by day becoming more apparent, is electro-bronzing—an art by which the most charming and lasting effects can be produced by simple means, and thus lend their aid in adorning our homes and our public buildings. We have before spoken at some length about the processes of electro-plating and electro-gilding, and now purpose—so impressed are we with the beauty and the advantages it possesses—to devote a short space to their sister art, electro-bronzing. The art is applied to various articles of daily use as well as of ornament, and is capable of almost endless development. Fire-places, stoves, fenders, fire-irons, standards, and fire-dogs, are not a tithe of the useful articles to which this bronzing is applied, but they will be sufficient for our present purpose of indicating the processes used in their production.

The goods (in iron or steel) are first made and fitted together at the various manufacturing, and then taken to pieces, and such parts as require bronzing are sent to the premises of the "Sheffield Nickel and Silver Plating Co., Globe Works, Penistone Road, Sheffield," to receive the required shade of colour. When received from the maker, the goods are placed in a diluted acid bath, for the purpose of removing all dirt and scales from the surface; which being done, they are then well washed in clean water to remove the acid. The articles are then "scratch brushed," by means of a rapidly revolving brush, made of fine wire of German silver, which gets into all the minute parts, and they are next washed in clean water, and suspended in the vat to receive a first coating of copper or brass, as may be required (the vat is connected by means of insulated wire to a very powerful magneto-galvanic battery, which is driven by steam power to generate the electricity required at the various vats, some of which are eight feet long and four feet deep), and after receiving it are taken out and washed as before. Next they are again "scratch brushed," to remove any dirt that may have escaped the eye of the workman in the first brushing; again washed; and again hung in the vat to receive the second or final deposit. This time they are allowed to remain in the vat until a good thick coating of metal is deposited upon them. The goods are then taken out of the bath, washed, and again "scratch brushed;" then rubbed dry in clean sawdust, upon which they are removed to the finishing room, where they are brushed by means of a stiff brush and crocus until a good bright polish is produced all over the surface. This being done, the articles are at once passed through a chemical preparation (the secret of which is carefully kept at the works), which *instantly* gives them a bronzed surface of any required shade of colour, and quite equal in effect to that which under ordinary natural processes would take a long series of years to accomplish. The bronzing completed, the article is next well dried, and having received a final polishing by means of soft brushes, the prominent parts are relieved to give the appearance of wear or chafe to the article, which is then lacquered over. The process is thus completed, and the articles are returned to the manufacturers to be refitted for sale.

The process of producing modern bronzes—or rather of giving a bronzed surface to articles in iron—is one of the most pleasing achievements of science, and one that is calculated to be of immense benefit to art manufactures. It is, we believe, a patented process, and one quite peculiar to the Globe Works. By it some of the finest efforts of the modeller's art, in cast metal—groups of figures, statuettes, lions, griffins, sphinxes, storks, and other admirable creations of genius—are made to look like antique bronzes, and to present all the effect of deep tone, with heightened extremities and the hollows, with the verdigris appearance of age upon them. We believe that works of art in iron or any other metal or alloy, may, at any time, be sent to the "Globe Works" to receive at the hands of its careful workmen, and under the skilled care and supervision of its principals, such coating of bronze as may be desired. The Managing Director of the Company is Mr. H. Tomlinson, and the superintendent of the Bronzing Department is Mr. E. G. Draper—a man of high scientific attainments, and of considerable Art-Knowledge. It is a process of extreme beauty, and, we doubt not, will rapidly extend itself, and become as profitable as it is a useful branch of art manufacture. We shall, in another chapter, speak of the art characteristics of some of the articles, bronzed by this process, which have come under our notice.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

INNER LIFE OF SYRIA, PALESTINE, AND THE HOLY LAND.*

WHEN a woman sits down, as Mrs. Burton has done, to produce such a book as her "Inner Life of Syria," she does that which is a credit and an honour to her sex, and confers a lasting boon on her country and on the age in which she lives. While many of her literary sisters inundate the world with their "seeds of vice," which wherever planted, produce feverish excitement and an insane desire for a revel in pursuits not the most moral or honourable, Mrs. Burton contents herself with simply recording in an easy, graceful, and natural style—a style that carries a feeling of intense freshness and truthfulness with it—her "experiences" of Eastern life and her ideas of Eastern manners and occupations, and thus gives us a healthy and pleasing picture which it is a true pleasure to dwell upon. How much more womanly, how much more noble, how much more creditable it is to pen such a work as the one before us, than to pander to vicious tastes and impure desires as so many female (we will not say "women," for they are not true women who so write) writers have made it their study, as it seems to be also their natural inclination, to do. "Sensational" literature—stories of intrigues, domestic miseries, murder, and bloodshed—we detest with an inveterate hatred, and set down their writers as pests of society, and as authors, not of their books only, but of one half the immorality and dirtiness that disgrace humanity in the present day. Mrs. Burton has taken a stand far above most of her compeers, and, writing a book especially for women, descants on every topic in a manner that must command respect from all, and produce a pleasing impression on every mind. One great and noble feature of Mrs. Burton's character, as evinced in these volumes, is her intense love for, and admiration of, her husband. Captain Burton, to whom and to whose enterprise, and daring, and endurance, the world is indebted for so many geographical discoveries, and his country for much sound diplomacy. Like a true wife she glories in her husband's career, and evidently holds his reputation at a far higher price than worldly possessions, or even life itself. Of the countries visited by Captain Burton, and of his marvellous career as an explorer, it is not necessary for one moment to remind our readers. It is sufficient to say, that he has equalled, and in much far excelled, Livingstone, Grant, Baker, McClintock, and other travellers, and that his fame will endure long after that of many other much vaunted, petted, and pensioned travellers shall have "melted into thin air" and disappeared.

Captain Burton, who had originally been intended for Holy Orders, is the son of Col. Burton, of the 86th, by whom he was sent out in the Indian army in 1836. He remained nineteen years in the Bombay army, and eight years in active service, chiefly on the staff of Sir Charles Napier. In the Crimea he was Chief of the Staff to General Beatson, and was the principal organizer of the Irregular Cavalry, who numbered four thousand sabres, in perfect training, at the time of their disbanding. This was his military career—a career whose brilliancy and activity demanded, but did not get, substantial recognition at the hands of the Government. He made expeditions to Medina and Mecca in 1853, which he followed up by exploring Harar, in Moslem Abyssinia, Somali-land, in East Africa, along with the gallant Speke. In 1856 he, taking Speke with him, set out to explore the Lake regions of Central Africa, where he discovered Tanganyika, being the first attempt to open up the sources of the Nile. This occupied him three years, and in 1860 he went to the United States and California. In 1861, Captain Burton was sent as Consul to Fernando Po, where he remained three years, and during that time he thoroughly explored from Bathurst, on the Gambia, down to San Paulo de Loanda, in Angola; marched up to Abeokuta, and ascended the Cameroons Mountain, and examined a vast tract besides. He next went on a special mission to the King of Dahomey, which he performed with entire satisfaction to the Government. Next he was removed to Brazil, where he remained four years. He thoroughly explored his own province, which is larger than France, the gold and diamond mines of Minas Geraes, canoed down the great river San Francisco 1500 miles; visited the Argentine Republic; the rivers La Plata and Paraguay, for the purpose of reporting to the Foreign Office the state of the Paraguayan war. He crossed the Pampas and the Andes to Chili and Peru; amongst the bad Indians, whilst on sick leave for an illness, during which he was at death's door, and visited all the Pacific Coast. Returning by the Straits of Magellan, Buenos Ayres, and Rio de London, he found himself appointed to Damascus, the first and only good appointment he has ever had.

In this mission Captain Burton raised the English name to its former prestige by his admirable conduct of every business that fell into his hands. He explored all the unknown parts of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, and did more for the ad-

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vancement of knowledge than any other hundred men have accomplished. In 1871 he was recalled by the then not over-wise Government, and made a private expedition into Iceland, which he thoroughly explored, and on his return was appointed to Trieste. A man who has seen so much, knows so much, and has done so much—who is the complete master of twenty-nine languages, and the author of some thirty or more admirable volumes—ought surely to receive some far higher, important, and gratifying a public recognition at the hands of Government than that of a simple Consularship. To gain this recognition, and to see her husband put in his true and rightful position, his true help-mate—a help meet for such a man—is using her best exertions by the aid of her pen, and most cordially do we trust she may soon see her admirable efforts crowned with complete success.

We have been led into this digression concerning Captain Burton's career, partly through the perusal of the present volumes, in which, as a natural consequence, the various particulars of his life form here and there the thread of the narrative; and partly through our own knowledge that that career has not met the recognition it deserves. Mrs. Burton's book gives, there can be no shadow of doubt, the very best and truest pictures of Eastern life and manners yet written, and there is a freshness about all her word pictures, whether of harem life, of pilgrimages, of home scenes, of desert travelling, of weddings, of bazaars and shoppings, of religious ceremonies, of Dervish dances, or what not, that shows they are painted by a true artist, in native truth, and untainted by artistic license and trickery. She is pre-Raphaelite in her strict adherence to truth in the minutest and most delicate of details, and yet the pictures are so cleverly "glossed," if we may so speak, with the lovely warmth, sunshine, and purity of atmosphere of Eastern life, that they carry with them the conviction that they are painted in words fresh from a loving and warm and generous heart. We unhesitatingly commend the "*Inner Life of Syria*" to our readers; and when we tell them that the volumes are adorned with admirable photographic portraits of the fair authoress and of her noble husband, we shall add considerable interest to that recommendation.

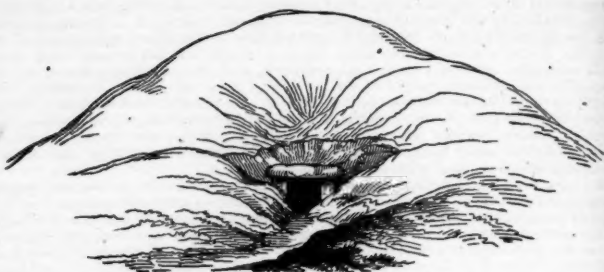
* *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land.* By ISABEL BURTON. London: Henry S. King & Co. 2 vols. 8vo. 1875. pp. 376 and 340. Illustrated.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE YORK MUSEUM.

A NEW edition of Mr. Kenrick's admirable "Descriptive Account of the Antiquities in the Grounds and in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society," has just been issued by Mr. Sotheran, of that city. The new edition contains all the additions which have been made to the collection up to the present date, including those found in recent railway excavations; the incorporation of the Cook collection, and those acquired by gift or purchase. It is a capital Guide and contains a vast amount of important historical and archeological information.

THE MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB.

THE first volume of the "Proceedings of the Manchester Literary Club" is just issued, under the editorship of its President, and contains many papers of more than ordinary interest. First we have a clever biographical sketch of John Byrom, the Manchester Stenographer, by Mr. J. E. Bailey, whose reputation if it stand alone upon his admirable "*Life of Thomas Fuller*," is already made; and this is followed by a clever paper on "The Lancashire Dialect considered as a vehicle for Poetry" by Mr. Milner. Next, Mr. Howarth discourses "on the word *Thiene*, in *Midsummer Night's Dream*;" and Mr. Shields and Mr. Tomlinson on "The works of Madox Brown." The rest of the contents are a namby-pamby article on Swinburne's "*Year of the Rose*," by Mr. Milner; "On the House Fly," by Mr. Hindshaw; on "The Physiological origin of Metrical Poetry," by Arthur O'Neil; a remarkably clever and useful account of "Book Rarities in the Manchester Free Library," by Mr. Axon, than whom no one is more capable of writing with authority; on "Shakspeare's Country," a pleasant chatty sketch, by Mr. John Mortimer; and a biographical and critical sketch of the late Charles Swain—one of the most brilliant of the members of the Club—by Mr. Nodal. Then come a number of Abstracts of Papers, and other matters connected with the proceedings of the Club, including a list of books and pamphlets by members of the Club. The volume is full of interest, and we heartily congratulate the members on its appearance. The "Manchester Literary Club" is one of the most enlightened and intelligent societies of its kind, and one to which we feel it a true honour to belong, and we wish it every success. The volume is published by A. Ireland & Co., of Pall Mall, Manchester.



GUIDE TO THE BARROWS OF BRITTANY.

To the late Mr. F. C. Lukis, and to his son, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, the antiquarian world is indebted for more valuable and important information concerning the antiquities of Brittany and the Channel Islands, than to any other men of this or any other time. Not content with glancing at, and passing by, the remains of past ages existing on the Islands, the late Mr. Lukis excavated and explored them to a marvellous extent, and with results as important as they were interesting, and these he gave to the world through the pages of the *Archaeological Journal* and otherwise. With these, however, we have, in this notice, nothing to do. All we desire now is to call attention to an admirable little Guide book, written by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, which has just been issued. It professes to be "A Guide to the principal Chambered Barrows and other Pre-historic Monuments in the Islands of the Morbihan, the Communes of Lochmariaker, Carnac, Plouharnel, and Erdeven; and the Peninsulas of Quiberon



and Rhuis, Brittany;" and gives an account of the principal Dolmens and stone avenues in the vicinity of Auray, in the Morbihan, Brittany, with plain but ample direction for finding the various monuments which are most worth seeing; gives an account of what they are known to have contained; and informs the reader where their contents may be seen. This is done in a pleasant and useful, though, perhaps, rather too brief, manner, and the notes are assisted by two admirable maps, on which the remains are all carefully indicated. We extract the short notice of Gavr' Inis, that we may the more effectually call the attention of our readers to the "Guide;" and for the purpose of showing the importance of these remains, we add some illustrations from another source:—

"Before reaching Gavr' Inis, the island of Ile Longue will be passed, on which

• Jewitt's "Grave Mounds and their Contents," pp. 64 to 67.

there is a chambered cairn, in a sadly dilapidated state, presenting some rude sculptures, which are very difficult to be seen at this time, owing to the passage being encumbered with stones. They are upon a few of the supporters and the under surfaces of some of the capstones. The chambered tumulus of Gavv' Inis is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is very complete, and most elaborately sculptured; and the proprietor of the island, Dr. de Closmadeuc, has very properly adopted measures for protecting it from wanton injury and defilement, by closing the entrance with an iron door, the key of which is kept at his farmhouse near the landing-place. The author desires to inform tourists that the proprietor, who is one of the active and intelligent antiquaries of the Department, is most anxious to afford every facility to archaeologists to study this grand sepulchre. The chamber was discovered in 1833 by a former owner, but there is no record of any object having been met with when it was emptied of its contents. The visitor will be greatly struck with the elaborate and rich sculptures with which the whole of the interior, even from the entrance doorway, is adorned; and be arrested by the three enigmatical circular holes hewn in one of the left hand supports of the chamber, the use of which has hitherto puzzled all archaeologists. These are cupped as if they had been intended to hold a liquid. An account of this tomb, written by M. G. de Closmadeuc, was printed at Vannes in 1864. N.B.—Candles and matches must not be forgotten when this monument is visited.

"If from the summit of the cairn he looks southward, he will observe a very small island close below him, separated from Gavv' Inis by a narrow channel of sea. This small island has the appearance of a rock covered with a patch of earth. It is El-Lanic, or Ile du Tisserand, and is worth visiting for the purpose of seeing a portion of a stone circle which the restless waves have encroached upon and partly destroyed; and if the tide should happen to be low, of also seeing upon the beach the prostrate stones of a second circle of equal dimensions, and touching the first, as well as a fallen menhir still further from the shore. Dr. de Closmadeuc has commenced exploring the first circle, and already gathered many flint and other stone implements, fibrolite* and diorite† axes, knives, scrapers, hammer-stones, animal bones, and in-

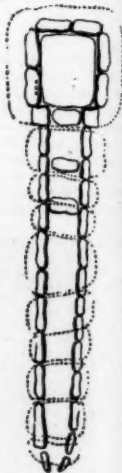


numerable fragments of earthenware vessels. The south beach and the entire island appear to be strewn with similar objects. Instead of the common pattern on Brittany pottery, which consists of horizontal streaks, or bands of diagonal indented lines made with a square-pointed tool, or, it may be, with a revolving toothed disc, the fragments which have been found here have mostly a vandyke ornament filled in with small round dots, artistically and carefully made. The rims of the vessels are also similarly adorned on their upper and inner surfaces.

* Fibrolite is a mineral which is sometimes of a milk-white colour, and sometimes veined and streaked with various tints, and resembles petrified wood. It is an anhydrous silicate of aluminium, and is said to exist in thin veins in Brittany.—*Damour*.

† Diorite is the name given to a rock which is composed of Amphibole and Feldspar. When the constituent elements are visible to the naked eye, the mineral is called Diorite; but when the same elements are invisible, and only discoverable by means of magnifying power or chemical analysis, it is called Aphanite.—*Damour*.

"It is not improbable that the encroachments of the sea, owing to a change of land-level, have separated Gavr' Inis and El-Lanic from their present respective coast-lines; and that at the period when the monuments were erected, they were no islands at all, but portions of the opposite banks of the river Vannes. The depth of water at low spring tides between these islands and the main-land suggests this, and if it were so, then the difficulty of accounting for the transportation of ponderous blocks of stones to these sites is fairly disposed of. It will be found that between Gavr' Inis and the Pointe de Bolis there is a sand-bank, which at low tide is partly uncovered, and is nowhere more than ten feet under water; and that between El-Lanic and Pen-Ber the extreme depth is only nine feet. To the same gradual subsidence of the land may be attributed the destruction of a portion, and perhaps a considerable length, of the stone avenues of St. Pierre, Quiberon, where they may be traced to the edge of the bay; and where, at low tide, the stones may be detected lying in position upon the beach, until they are lost to sight under the sea. The actual channel of the river Vannes is indicated by its great depth, which, between Gavr' Inis and El-Lanic, reaches nearly seventy feet."



The engravings show some of the sculptured stones, the patterns on which remind one of the tattooed devices on the faces and bodies of New Zealanders; a general view of the south end; and a general plan. The ordinary lines in the latter show the position of the various stones forming the passage, with its closed entrance, and the stones dividing it into chambers; and the dotted lines showing the size and position of the covering stones.

We recommend Mr. Lukis's book to all intending tourists in Brittany; and to all antiquaries, as giving a good insight into the situation of the main points of attraction.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE CANTERBURY MUSEUM.

MR. JOHN BRENT, F.S.A., to whom not only Canterbury, and indeed Kent, but the whole antiquarian world, are indebted for many important researches, and for several valuable works, has recently issued an admirable account of "The Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities in the Museum at Canterbury," which will not only serve as a "Hand Book" to that Museum, but as a valuable addition to any archaeological library. The Museum is extremely rich in antiquarian remains of various periods, and these have been described by Mr. Brent in a masterly and very careful manner, and with the addition of many interesting illustrative notes. Altogether the pamphlet is one of considerable interest. It is published at one shilling by Mr. Davey, of High Street, Canterbury.

LIFE OF MARGARET, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY.*

THE late Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A. (whose writings graced the earlier volumes of the "RELIQUARY," and whose death was a loss of no ordinary kind to historical students, and to archæology generally), prepared many years ago, a life of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh, which has remained in manuscript until now. His widow has now permitted the MS. to be printed under the editorship of Mr. J. B. Mayor, than whom no man connected with the University was more fitted for the task. The book has been produced at the joint expense of the two Colleges founded by the Countess—St. John's and Christ's Colleges—and is one of the most important additions which has for a long time been made to our biographical and historical literature. The memoir is carefully prepared and of scrupulous accuracy in every part. It is a valuable book of reference, and ought to be in every library.

Memoirs of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby. By the late CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co., 1874, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 320.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

FONTS AT STONEY MIDDLETON AND HATHERSAGE.

WHEN in Derbyshire a few years since, I visited Stoney Middleton, and made a sketch of a font which was in the churchyard there, and was situated opposite to one of the church entrances. It was of octagonal form, the sides having sunk panels in part occupied by raised shields. The pedestal was also octagonal, constricted in the centre, and decorated with plain tracery. It belonged apparently to the middle of the 16th century. On visiting at a subsequent period, the church at Hathersage, I saw that the font there was almost identical with the Stoney Middleton example, there being two points only of difference, viz., the sides being destitute of shields, and the base not being elevated.

Having occasion to refer to the description of Hathersage church in the late Mr. T. Bateman's well known and valuable work on *The Antiquities of Derbyshire*, I was somewhat surprised to find that the engraving (at p. 211) of the font did not represent the one belonging to Hathersage, but depicted accurately the one I had seen and sketched at Stoney Middleton. That it was intended for the latter was still further corroborated by the representation in the engraving of grass and weeds at the base of the font to show its exposed condition, the one at Hathersage being in the body of the church.

The error arose, most probably, from the circumstance that Mr. Bateman was, as stated in the title-page to his work, "assisted by Stephen Glover, author of the 'History of Derbyshire,' &c." The assistance rendered was for the most part confined to the Antiquities of the Mediæval and Ecclesiastical period, and the engraved block of the Stoney Middleton font was supplied by Mr. Glover, who had originally intended it as an illustration for part 2 of vol. 2 of his *History of Derbyshire*, a work which, unfortunately, was never completed.

Brookwood, Surrey.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE KINDER FAMILY.
[ASHMOLE MS. 788, FO. 164.]

Genealogia.

Walli *i.e.* Cambri, qui ad hunc usque diem in vernaculo idiomat' virum Wallensem Kymero Cymro, et Kumeri, linguam itidem Wallicam Kumereg appellant. Cimbri itidem sunt Dani et Holsatij quorum regio includebat Dacos et Zelandos eoî nûe Cimbrov vocatos. Hi ab Urbe C. 640 parato maximo exercitu Romanis, contenderunt, sed Marius eos fugavit ac castris exiit; erant homines ingenti corpore, horrendis oculis. Feruntur à Valerio Maximo Cimbri in acie gaudio exultare consuevisse, tanquam gloriosæ et felicitur vita excessuri, lamentari vero in morbo quesit turpiter perituri. Holsatia vulgò Juytland Holstem et Sleswijck dicta est.

Dictus Baro de Kinderton habet itidem in insignibus scutum augmentationis (ni fallor ob Kinderi nomen), eo quod infantulus inest qui apud Germanos Kinder sonat. Hoc autem est, portat in scuto viridi Draconem squamis argenteis fectum, corpus sagittâ argentiâ transfossum, denorantem infantulum aurej capitis etc.

In agro Herefordiensi propè vallam auratam (vulgo ye Gilden Vale) opiduli situm est dictum Kinder Church. Apud Scotos juxta Aberden-Kindor; hinc impetus, nomen de Kinder minime ignotum aut ignoscibile. Nobile autem à noscibili etymon suum trahit.

Si non imaginum generisque nobilitate, tamen Virtute rebusque gestis insignes aliquot reperies apud Turcas quibus Kinderi nomen inditum. Skindra ac Skander

idem sonat ac Alexander hinc Scander-beg, Alexander magnus, sive Dominus : quam facile autem mollescat (s. liquido liquefacto) Skinder in Kinder. Skinder Basa fuit mahumetisti exercitus dux supremus in Europâ tempore Aemethes Turcarum imperatoris octavi, qui confatâ manu stephanum expulit, Michnam in Moldavia principatum erexit : Alexandrum ac Boughdanum principes captivos tenuit, nec non Coreiskum principem in vero religionis cultu integerrimum, ac multa passum, quem liberati rebusque suis vindicare constituerat etc. Ac metes floruit A.D. 1610, merito queritur an idem Skinder sit frater Gulihelmi Kinder qui peregrinationem suscepit invenis in istas partes, nec unquam revertetur.

Turcicè *Kindî* vespere significat ex vir hoc e. vir vesperej.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

[fo. 164 b.]

Utcunque Kinderos sive cum Anglis e gente Teutonica in Britanniam confluxere, sive cum Normannis debellatis Anglis, sive aliunde nomen sortiti sunt, certissimum est interiores habitandi sedes sortitos fuisse. In cujus rei indicium ad Derbiam comitatum Aquilonem versus mons ingens et pars ceteris conspicuus per multos vertices in hyemis fastigio fractus gentile nomen induit, Kinderi speculam vulgò *Kinder Scout* nuncupant. Ad summitatem montis duo fontes exoriuntur, —Alter orientem spectat, alter occidentem, hic primam Scaturiginem superimponit Oceano Hibernico dictus rivus rubens, ille limpida Lympha (Anglicè *Redd-brooke*, et *Faire-brooke*) qui prolus in Derwin (i.e. *White water*) in Germanicum Oceanum prolabitur. Ad pedem montis effodiuntur abietes quæ Catachysmo aquarum, usque a diluvio, obrutæ fuerunt sic fama. Ex opposito Kinderi Clivus prominet (vulgò *Kinders Bonke*), colubris scæta et serpentibus. Hinc Kinderi torris, et Cataracta, ibi caput. Terra stata sterili et infœcunda ad circumitum sexdecim mille passuum. In Umbelico gleba haud ita infœlix sedes suas posuit Kinderi familia ; quæ ibi per sæcula quamplurima hyemavit, longè ante cognomina in usu fore cœperunt Autocthonos et aborigines propè dixerim : Et faxit Deus ut in sæculorum consummationem perennet. Ex hac familia numerosa satis propago exiliijt, quibus si non omnibus læta arriserat sors : hisce tamen lautior Quorum unus multâ prædicatorum portione in Brampton olim dabatur. Alter ad Doncaster et pagum Oxspring suo et Uxoris iure amplas sibi terras acquisivit.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

GENEALOGIA FAMILIÆ DE KYNDER.

EX DIPLOMATIBUS, FACIALIUM ARCHIVIS, NOTARIORUMQUE, SCRINIJS, TABULISQUE CONTEXTA.

[Ashmole MS. 788, fo. 163.]

KYNDERORUM masculam stirpem et gentilitium nomen, e Gether-Arami filio tertio, qui fuit semi quinto-genitus prognatam esse haud levis coniecturâ assequi possumus. Incolæ *Gindareni* memorantur a *Plinio lib. 5. nat. hist. cap. 23*, linguarum peritus facile capit, quomodo antiqui Vocales et consonantes commutare consueverint ideoque h. facilè in k transfundi queat. Sic a Gomer *κινυέριον* et *καυαρίρι* et Cimbrî proceduntur : Hebræorum voces, cum punctis vocalibus destitutæ variè possunt enuntiari : hinc tacitè A in E liquecat. Ne mirum si Kindereni è vocula *Gindareni* coalescat nulla vi. Oppidum *Ginthus* a *Ptolemæo* collocatur ad medium Syriæ tractum supra *Palmyrenas* solitudines : nimium *Casiotida* et *Seleucidem*, easdem sedes incolebat Gether, qui et incolis nomen dedit per Epenthesis litteræ N. *Astadius* Getas ortos esse è Gether *Melanthoni* et *Peulero* visum est : Getas autem postea Gothos nominatos esse, eosque locutos esse linguâ Teutonica autumat *Philippus* : eo quod mixti fuerint genti Teutonice. Gens et *rag* è *Scythiâ* sive *Sarmatiâ Asiatica* cum suevis, *Dacis* et alijs paulatim se in Europam effudisse opinantur. Varias migrandi vicissitudines subire quas passim legas, et apud *Eugeniam* nostram p. 17. tandem *Frisiam* occupaverunt, et *Daniam* et *Vicinas* regiones. Qui litora ad *Frisiam* usque tenebant Anglos sese nominantur, in suppetias vocati Angliam trajiciunt. *Dania* verò *Neustriam* trajectos collocat. Et hi et illi maturâ migratione Britanniam ingressi sunt.

Alij, quibus lusus literarius et nominis notatis cordi est, volunt *Kind* infantulum denotare *ERE* honorem *Combr*: reliqu. ac si dicas infantulum honoris, vel infantum gloriam. *Kinder* Teutonice infantes significat, plurali numero præ excellentia, illustrissimum autem semper fuit apud externos regiam prosapiam sospite patre infantis titulo insigniri. Quid si *Kindredum* (nomen apud Saxones satis notum) eundem esse dixerim, qui transpositis literis *Kinderus* hodiè dictus est : sic *mollere* et alijs ophir est *Peru* regis occidentalis indicæ per elementorum metathesim.

In Genealogijs nobilissimæ familiæ de *Venables* in *Comm' Coestrie* armig: reperio insignitum antiquissimo titulo, stilo et statu Baronis de *Cimberton* alias *Kinderton*, ac si *Kinder* sit a *Cimber* parum mutatum et corruptum. Cinerij autem et *Cimbrî* delapsi sunt a *Geomeritis*, qui prosapiam ducunt è *Gomer* filio natu maximo *Japheti*. Ex his oriuntur *Camdeno* iudice *Britones* sive *Wallj*.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

THE EARLY POTTERS OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

Is the last number but one of the "RELIQUARY," Mr. Goss showed his devotion to his art, as well as his admiration of the great Wedgwood, by proposing to act the part of "Old Mortality," in respect to the worn and nearly forgotten gravestone, which covers the remains of the eminent potter in Stoke-upon-Trent Churchyard; and Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the last number, proposes furthermore to raise a memorial to his memory, and that in *terra cotta*. These propositions lead the present writer to the following remarks, some of which may not be entirely devoid of interest to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

Few men have been more fortunate than Wedgwood in attaining posthumous distinction, and it was certainly well deserved in his case. His own family raised a fine mural monument to his memory, and another to that of Mrs. Wedgwood, in the aforesaid church; and since then his admirers in his native town, Burslem, aided by a Government grant, have raised a "Wedgwood Memorial Building," elaborately beautified in front by productions in *terra cotta* of no common pretension; whilst the inhabitants of the Pottery District generally have reared his statue in bronze in the Railway Station Square at Stoke-upon-Trent. It matters less where and how our bodies are disposed of, as at no distant time they are resolved into their mother earth

"Imperious Caesar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

But, in verity, the Wedgwood Mausoleum is a very respectable one, surrounded, as described by Mr. Goss, by a strong iron palisading, and not overgrown with grass, though the yellow rocket springs up between the slabs of stone.

The Editor of the "RELIQUARY," amongst others, has written his life, and well written it too; whilst Miss Meteyard has also performed the same task. His career has besides often animated the eloquence of orators from the late Prime Minister downwards. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

With respect to the proposition to avail ourselves of the ceramic art, it may be questioned whether a sufficiently long time has elapsed, since any out-door erection of the kind has been raised, to test whether *terra cotta* is a sufficiently durable material for out-door sepulchral memorials, exposed for centuries to rains, frosts, and winds; though it answers admirably for such purposes if destined to remain under cover. In the Museum, about a stone's throw from the Wedgwood Tomb, there is an interesting collection of pottery of all ages, and amongst other things a sepulchral *olla*, or small sarcophagus, in *terra cotta*, with a very graceful reclining figure on the lid, from a tomb at Siena, as perfect as when it came from the hands of the potter; whilst the marble urns from the same tomb are much corroded. Wedgwood himself had an idea of introducing mortuary memorials in pottery. In "Astley Church the monument to William Lord Viscount Chetwynd exhibits in a niche, a fine black funeral urn, from the Etruria Pottery;" and previous to Wedgwood's time, tombstones in pottery were sometimes used in the churchyard in which he himself was interred, as memorials of the rude forefathers of the present generation of potters.

In our worship of one great star, we are often liable to overlook the lesser lights, and I think it has been so in the history of the potter's art; though in justice to the Editor of the "RELIQUARY," it should be observed that he has not lost sight of this. Wedgwood exceeded all his predecessors, his contemporaries, and his successors in taste, especially classical taste, and as regards form applied to useful articles; his views, too, were cosmopolitan, and he saw far into futurity. Perhaps Mayer approached him nearest as regards domestic pottery; whilst the Turners, father and sons, were no mean rivals in jaspers: and Neale and Co. in Egyptian black or basalt, previously made by the Brothers Elers, and by Astbury. With respect to the Brothers mentioned, who were foreign refugees from Nuremberg, it is curious what brought them into this then obscure and rude spot in central England; one of the brothers appears to have taken a wife from the district, of a family, one of whom was afterwards partner with J. Turner. The formation of the black pottery, by the mixture of manganese and iron *ear* with the clay, seems to have been one of their secrets. The writer of this paper well knew W. Turner, of the second generation, often inspected his drawings, and possesses several of his chemical books, Kirwan, Henckel, &c. Some little jasper beads of his production were pronounced admirable by the late Mr. Minton.

But our further object is to call attention to another individual, an early potter, respecting whom little precise is known, and that little not uncombined with somewhat of the strange and mysterious—I mean Astbury, the introducer of flint into pottery, also of the whiter clays; in fact, one of those who accomplished the capital improvement—the change from the ancient dark bodied pottery to a whiter kind, at first called crouch ware, being glazed with salt, but succeeded by the cream-coloured ware, or as Wedgwood afterwards named it, *Queen's-ware*, after the young Queen of

George the Third. The account of Astbury's discovery of the use of flint from observing its whiteness when calcined, his horse having become blind on a journey to London, and the Dunstable groom having used the flint powder to blow into its eyes, told, I think, for the first time from tradition by Dr. Aikin (Description of Country thirty or forty miles around Manchester, &c., 1795), and the history of his obtaining by more questionable means the secrets of the Dutchmen Elers (Astbury feigning idiocy, or at least indifference, to accomplish his end), are given at greater length in the Life of Wedgwood, by Jewitt, and in other books; but curiously enough, the various accounts are not at all in harmony as respects the identity of the man in question. Mr. Jewitt does not give his Christian name at all. Miss Meteyard calls him Samuel Astbury, but gives no authority whatever; though from her expressions appearing to distrust her own conclusion, and seeming to have in view an individual of that name, whose signature is attached to the well-known indenture of apprenticeship of the celebrated Wedgwood. Mr. Ward, in his History of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, professing to quote Aikin, says that his Christian name was William, but Aikin calls him simply Mr. Astbury. Shaw (History of the Staffordshire Potteries), a rather inaccurate writer, yet well acquainted with the local history, and who seems to have taken trouble in collecting information, calls him John Astbury, and mentions his tombstone in Stoke churchyard. The inscription of this stone, as it is now seen, is as follows:—"Here lieth the body of John Astbury, the Elder, of Shelton, Potter, who departed this life March 3rd, 1743, aged 55 years." The use of flint was discovered about 1720, and the brothers Elers left the district about 1710. He had a son Joshua, of the Folley, who died 1780, and whose memorial record is engraved on the same stone. Another son was Thomas, and we find a second Samuel A., who died in 1781, aged 48, who might have been another, or possibly son to the Samuel above mentioned. John Astbury, the elder, is recorded on his tombstone to have lost a daughter Margaret, aged 6, in 1728, and he had afterwards a second daughter of the same name, who was the grandmother of the present writer, who was also acquainted with one other descendant through the female line, a naval officer, named Smith, who was in his youth patronized by Admiral Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, together with other youths of the neighbouring district, who evinced a nautical turn. One Twyford shares the credit of worming out the secrets of the foreigners, being a fellow workman, and afterwards a partner of Astbury, and either himself or by his descendants connected with the family; and the name William Astbury Twyford (who died at an advanced age early in this century) which occurs on their tomb, may have been considered by Mr. Ward evidence enough for him to draw his inference as to the prefix name of the Astbury in question. We think that there were descendants bearing the name a few years back, possibly now, though unknown to us.

The inter-marriages of these early potters seem very ramified amongst themselves, and, though the account of them might throw some light on the early history of the art, it could scarcely have any interest for the readers of the "RELICUARY"—we may suppose that the potters were either somewhat clannishly inclined, or that the district was rather thinly peopled.

R. G.

A CHRONOGRAM.

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a small quarto MS. book (Ashmole, 180), containing chiefly nativities, "set by Mr. John Booker," and letters respecting nativities to the same gentleman. Amongst the many curious matters in the book is the following quaint chronogram and verses on the restoration of King Charles the Second.

*CaroLVs seCVnDVs re DVX AngLIæ, SCotIæ
FranCIæ et HibernIæ ReX etC VIgrat VIVat*

I much rejoice that my dread Sovereigne
King Charles the second is restored againe
Long may he live, secondous be his raigne
And let all plots against him be in vaine
His birth day and his blest return let not
Or his Amnesty ever be forgott
May all his yeares be happy ten tymes ten
Let all Greats Brittain say Amen Amen.

At one side of the verse is written *J J^m* and on the other, in a more modern hand, the letters of the chronogram have been added up. They give the date 1662, so that this was evidently written on the occasion of the passing the act of "free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion."

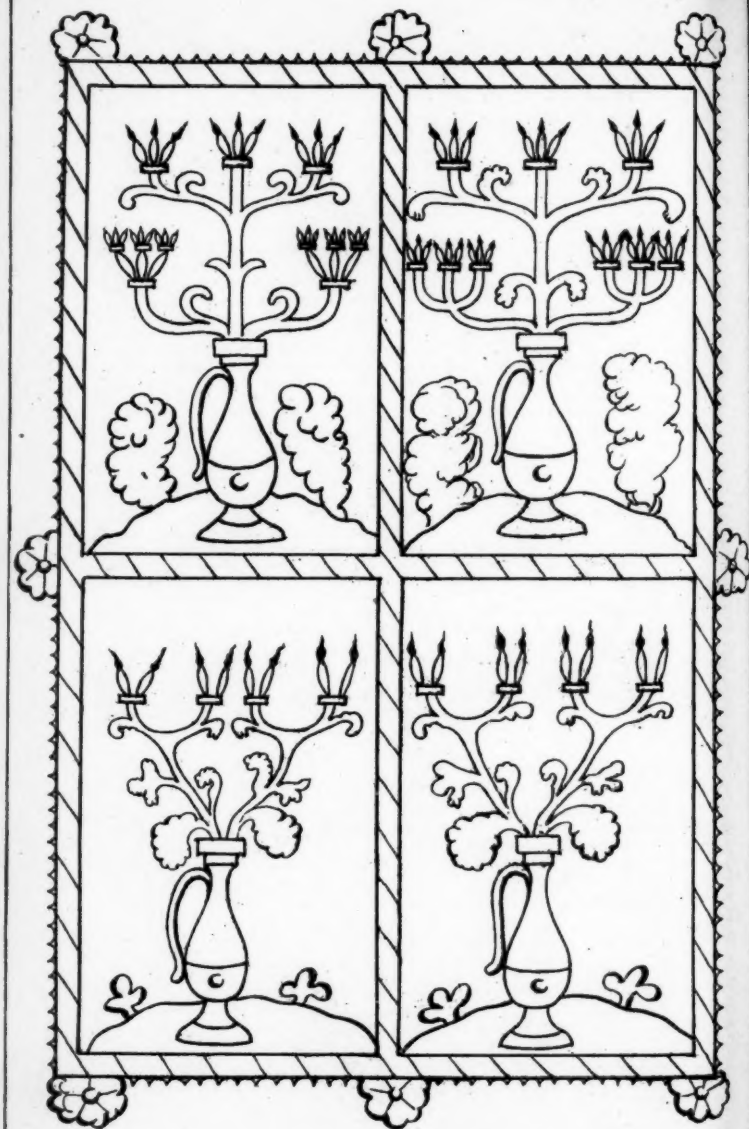
Queen's College, Oxford.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

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A REPRESENTATION OF FOUR CHANDELIERS.
(Lansdowne M.S. 763. fol. 23)

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